

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:  
Temp. 10-15 (50-60). Tomorrow (10-15).  
41) Yesterday's temp. 10-13 (50-57).  
Variable. Temp. 11-7 (52-45). To-  
morrow and cold. Yesterday's temp.  
40). CHAMPA: Moderate to rough.  
Main Temp. 12-18 (54-64). NEW YORK:  
mp. 10-17 (50-63). Yesterday's temp. 12-15

Austria	10.8	Lebanon	21.00
Belgium	10.8	Luxembourg	18.15
Denmark	3.00	Morocco	2.00
France	11.0	Netherlands	12.50
Germany	1.00	Nigeria	4.00
Greece	15.00	Norway	2.75
India	1.50	Portugal	10.00
Iran	20.00	Spain	25.00
Italy	20.00	Sweden	2.25
Japan	2.00	Switzerland	1.50
U.S. Military (Eur.)	50.25	Turkey	7.50
U.S. Military (U.S.)	50.25	Yugoslavia	2.50

18,543

PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1974

Established 1887

## West Europeans, Rich and Poor, Tightening Belts

By Fred Coleman

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP).—In days of soaring inflation, the millionaires of the West are investing in cars of d beans. You cannot eat certificates or fine art, even if the bottom falls out of the baked bean market, Mr. Slater seriously spent £100 on canned food and plans to eat it if investment does more than the London Stock Exchange.

'Believe me, we are back to a war economy like in 1943. It has come to that.'

war economy like in 1943. It has come to that. Western Europe's inflation today ranges from 7 per cent annually in West Germany to 18.7 per cent in Italy—compared with an 11-per-cent rate in the United States.

Four-Nation Survey  
A survey in Britain, France, West Germany and Italy indicates that many Europeans are cutting back, often with ingenuity.

make good ironing-board covers and that telephone directories can become children's scrapbooks.

houses in Bristol, earning \$12,000 a year between them.

## French Aide Lets Arafat Lebanon

By Fred Coleman

BEIRUT, Oct. 21 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues held an unannounced meeting with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat today and it gave both sides "a knowledge of their respective positions."



French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues with Yasser Arafat in Beirut yesterday.

## Left in Japan Holds Rallies Against U.S.

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Oct. 21 (WP).—Protest rallies were held throughout Japan today to demand the removal of U.S. nuclear weapons and the cancellation of President Ford's visit next month.



ON THE BORDER—Presidents Ford and Luis Echeverria raising their hands together after meeting in Nogales.

## Ford Goes To Mexico, Hails Ties

Crowds Mob Him And Echeverria

By Carroll Kilpatrick

MAGDALENA DE KINO, Mexico, Oct. 21 (WP).—President Ford, stressing personal diplomacy during his first trip outside the country as the nation's chief executive, received an enthusiastic welcome today as he visited two cities south of the border for conferences with Mexico's President Luis Echeverria.

Mr. Ford and the Mexican leader wandered casually down the streets here and in Nogales, shutting hundreds of hands as security precautions broke down. The crowds loved it.

The American President, who is scheduled to meet later this year with leaders of Japan, South Korea, France and almost certainly the Soviet Union, in a speech emphasized his conviction that international cooperation can be promoted "in personal dialogue" and with "straight talk" between leaders.

A high U.S. official confirmed reports that discussions are under way for a brief meeting between Mr. Ford and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev during the President's trip to the Far East next month.

## News Analysis Some in Moscow Doubt Jews Will Fill Emigration Quota

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Oct. 21 (NYT).—The new trade-and-emigration compromise struck by the U.S. Congress and the Kremlin under Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has revived the debate over just how many Jews and other Soviet citizens would actually apply to leave if the doors were thrown fully open and obstacles lifted.

Possibly in Vladivostok  
The visit could take place in Vladivostok after Mr. Ford's trip to Japan and South Korea. But there also are discussions for a meeting in a neutral capital.

## EEC Ministers Back Plan for Loan Fund

By David Haworth

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 21 (CMT).—European Economic Community finance ministers today agreed in principle to a plan under which the EEC will borrow money from the Arab oil producers to lend to those member countries most badly hit by balance-of-payments deficits as a result of recent increases in oil prices.

Speakers at the main rally, in Tokyo's Meiji Park, made prominent mention of the 1960 demonstrations that led to the cancellation of President Eisenhower's trip that year. A Communist spokesman called for "an even larger-scale movement" to block Mr. Ford's trip.

Without agreeing entirely, some Western diplomats are also skeptical that the 60,000 total will really be achieved by Jewish emigration alone.

teaches and maintains the real unity of mankind together with the primordial cohesion and the fundamental equality of all people.

Nov. 15 Meeting  
The plan is not expected to go into operation for at least two months. Officials said here today that a final ratification of its terms would be needed when the EEC finance ministers meet again Nov. 18.



BIENVENUE—Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and his wife (left) being met at Orly Airport by the French Prime Minister, Jacques Chirac, and Mrs. Chirac.

## South African Church Report Backs Nation's Race Policies

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 21 (AP).—The Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa today published a 64-page report supporting the nation's policies of racial segregation.

## Trudeau Starts Visit to Paris On a Note of Reconciliation

PARIS, Oct. 21 (UPI).—Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau today formally ended his country's feud with France over the future of Quebec and discussed plans for a broad expansion of cooperation.

The report says that race and cultural differences were "intrinsic" to the creation of the South African state and that the nation's race policies have "validity."

## Jobless in France Pass Half-Million

PARIS, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—The number of jobless in France has exceeded 500,000 for the first time since World War II. Labor Ministry figures showed today.

that we can be choice partners." Mr. Trudeau arrived here from Bonn and goes on to Brussels on Thursday. He has stressed that the aim of his six-day European tour is to diversify Canada's foreign policy and to reduce its dependence on the United States by fuller cooperation with the European Economic Community.

Georges Seguy, head of the Communist-led CGT trade union, said last week that job offers had dropped by 30 per cent in the last 12 months and unemployment had risen by 28 per cent.

outcome is a better edge on both sides of their respective positions," he said. He also confirmed for him credence of the French in voting in favor of Arab representation at the Nations debate on next month.

Mr. Arafat, who is expected to be PLO delegation at the Paris summit, went to the meeting with his usual checkered keffiyeh and dark glasses. He was accompanied by Zohair al-Khatib, head of the PLO's military wing.

il Strike Reduces Deliveries in Paris  
PARIS, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—A 90 per cent of the 26,000 employees of Paris's 12 postal centers were on strike today, reducing mail deliveries to a minimum.

## Sweet Mistakes

LONDON, Oct. 21 (UPI).—Travelers trying to beat Britain's sugar shortage are smuggling more and more of it into this country. They do not know that importing sugar is legal.

Mr. Trudeau, appearing relaxed and in good humor at the start of the "historic reconciliation mission," as French news media called it, said: "France holds a big place in my heart." He said he will do his best to bring about a close partnership between the two countries.

traction of a family reunion. After a too-lengthy period when Canada and France... paid only a distracted attention to each other, the time has come to say



## At Least 14 Reported Killed

## Troops, Frelimo Trade Fire in Mozambique

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Mozambique, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—At least 14 persons—nine whites and five blacks—were killed and 66 injured tonight in disturbances here, hospital officials said.

The outbreak of violence, sparked

by a shooting incident between a group of off-duty Portuguese commandos and soldiers of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo), was eventually stopped by a combined force of Portuguese and Frelimo troops.

After the shooting, in which three Frelimo soldiers were among those killed, blacks in the shantytowns surrounding the city burned and looted cars.

## First Serious Outbreak

But except for groups of residents discussing the situation and a crowd of whites outside the hospital, the city center was calm.

Tonight's disturbance was the first serious outbreak of violence since white extremists staged an abortive bid to seize power in Mozambique early last month to protect the installation of a Frelimo-dominated government to guide the territory to independence next year. The coup attempt sparked a wave of rioting in which more than 100 persons were killed.

## Frelimo Flag

Witnesses said that the shooting followed an incident in which a young commando pushed an African boy wearing a shirt bearing the Frelimo flag.

The boy complained to a Frelimo soldier and, in a subsequent scuffle, the commando took away the Frelimo soldier's weapon. A little later, five uniformed commandos tried to disarm another Frelimo soldier and the shooting started.

The commandos, who are at present waiting to be returned to Portugal, were involved in several other confrontations with Frelimo soldiers during the week-end.

## Communist Appeal

LISBON, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—Portugal's Communist party wound up a special congress last night with a call for the left-wing officers who control the country to stay in politics after next March's elections.

Party secretary-general Alvaro Cunhal said that a way should be found to enable the Armed Forces Movement to have its members elected in the March ballot for a constituent assembly. The Armed Forces Movement, a group of officers who staged last April's coup—wields effective power in the country by occupying most of the important posts in the provisional government.

However the movement's program commits the military to retiring from political life once a constituent assembly has been elected.

## Brandt Doubts Red Rule

LISBON, Oct. 21 (UPI).—Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt said today that he did not believe Portugal would be ruled by the Communist party after next year's general election.

## Some in Moscow Doubt Jews Will Fill Emigration Quota

(Continued from Page 1)

become more complex and now take more time.

Secondly, many people have been deterred from applying, they say, because scientists such as Mark Azbel, Alexander Lerner, Yevgeniy Levich, Alexander Voronel, Vitaly Rubin, Alexander Lunts and Viktor Pelsky and engineers like Vladimir Slepak and others have been so long detained and often without employment.

But some also concede that they have received discouraging letters from friends who reached Israel and were disappointed. This, they acknowledge, has caused some would-be applicants to hesitate.

The arithmetic of the Jewish emigration has always been mysterious and elusive until people actually showed up in Vienna or elsewhere to be processed. The Soviet government has guarded with special secrecy the number of applications.

Other Groups

The wording of the Jackson amendment to the administration's trade bill covers free emigration for all Soviet citizens, not just Jews, and this could have an important effect on the filling of the emigration quota.

Emigration of ethnic Germans is expected to reach roughly 6,000 this year and, according to some estimates, rise to 30,000 next year if Moscow wanted to make a gesture to West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who is to visit here this month.

Armenians, Ukrainians, Lith-

uanians, Latvians and others have applied or have shown interest in emigrating.

No Figure Given

TUCSON, Ariz., Oct. 21 (UPI).—President Ford said today that the Soviet Union had not promised to let 60,000 Jews and dissident citizens emigrate annually in return for special trading rights for Moscow.

White House Press Secretary Ronald Nessen, speaking for Mr. Ford, said that the President wanted to clarify the Soviet position because it "appears to have been widely misunderstood."

Sen. Jackson had said in a letter to Mr. Kissinger he understood that the issuance of visas at the rate of 60,000 per year to Jews and dissidents would be considered minimum standards of Soviet compliance with terms of the agreement.

But Mr. Nessen said today that Mr. Ford wanted to emphasize that Mr. Kissinger used no number in his letter to Sen. Jackson.

'Contained in Letter'

"All the assurances we have received from the Soviet Union are contained in the letter from the secretary of state to Sen. Jackson," Mr. Nessen said. "This letter, as I am sure you have already noted, does not contain specific numbers."

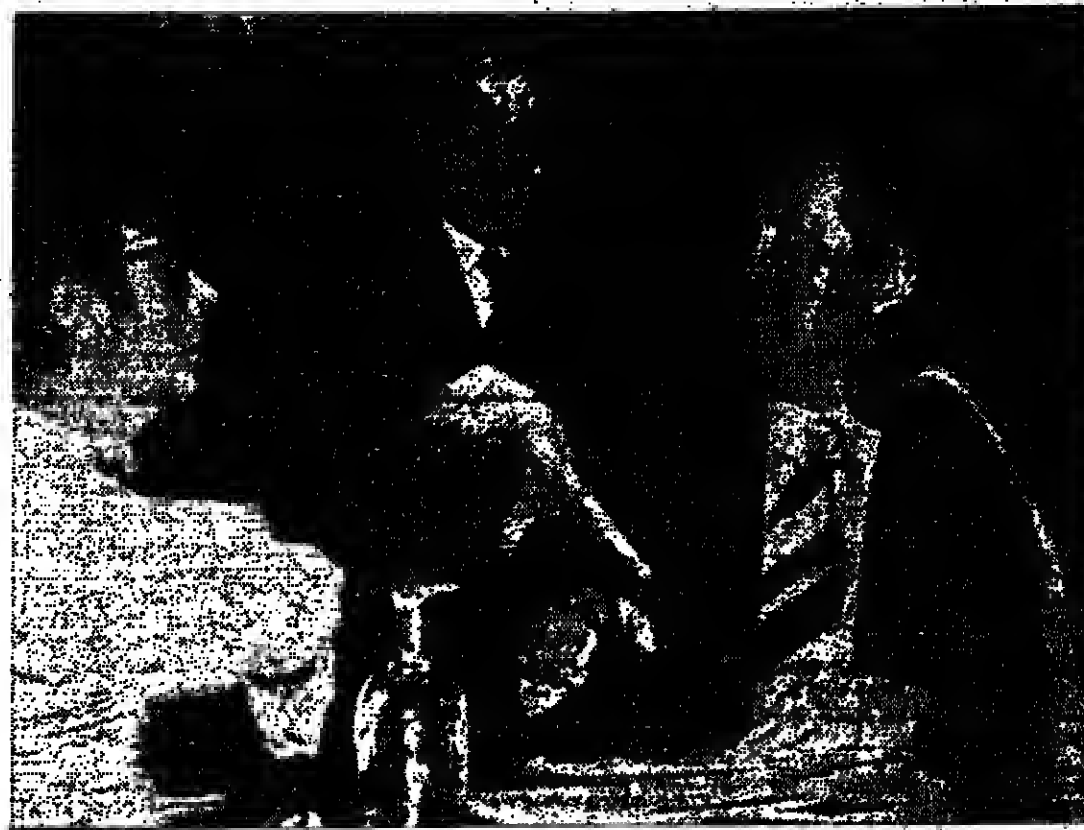
"Rather, it sets forth the principles to be applied in handling applications and visas of those wishing to emigrate."

In Washington, a Jackson spokesman said that Mr. Ford's clarification in no way detracts from the agreement or the guidelines that will be applied for granting trade concessions to the Russians. "The clarification is all right with us," he said.

"What the Soviets agreed to was to allow the number of visas to rise in accordance with the number of applicants," the spokesman said. "We think that will be more than 60,000 per year. But the Russians have always refused to set any figure on grounds that the number of applicants might decline."

Thailand Elections

BANGKOK, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—Thailand will hold general elections between Jan. 28 and 30 next year instead of the originally proposed date of Feb. 1. Radio Thailand announced today.



FARM TALKS—French Minister of Agriculture Christian Bonnet (center) and his Dutch counterpart Petrus Lardinois (right) at EEC meeting yesterday in Luxembourg.

## Talks Steeped in 'Sauce Lafayette'

## U.S., French Aides Diverge Over Past and Present Ties

By James Goldborough

NICE, Oct. 21 (UPI).—Three of the four former Gaullist foreign ministers, a member of the present government and U.S. officials met here over the weekend for an unusual discussion of past and present Franco-American relations. There was little agreement.

When the government heard that Maurice Couve de Murville, Maurice Schumann and Michel Jobert planned to address the Association France-États-Unis at its congress here, it sent Bernard Destremau, the deputy foreign minister, to present its views on Franco-American relations.

Mr. Jobert, who had heard several of the orators speak of the historical ties linking the two countries, denounced "a sauce Lafayette" being poured over Franco-American relations. Mr. Jobert said that conflicts were inevitable between countries with such different economic interests. He admitted, however, that the conflict was especially acute during his period as foreign minister in the last government, that of President Georges Pompidou, in 1973-1974.

Opposed to Unity

Mr. Jobert said that a difference in size and power contributed to the Franco-American difficulties and made European unity essential. He accused Washington of being opposed to European unity.

Mr. Schumann, foreign minister from 1969 to 1973, also denounced sentimentality in Franco-American relations. He said that whatever the Atlantic conflict, France would remain an ally and belonged "irrevocably to the Western world." He criticized Washington for withholding its cooperation in some areas such as the supply of enriched uranium to Europe.

Mr. Couve de Murville, De Gaulle's only foreign minister except for a brief interlude in 1968 when Michel Debré took over, said that Franco-American relations were those of the larger who seeks to dominate, and the smaller, who fights for his freedom of action.

Mr. Couve de Murville denied that there was any such thing as an Atlantic community and said that what existed was but a group of friendly states, which happened to face the Atlantic.

Mr. Destremau, a member of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republican party, was the only one to mix "sauce Lafayette" into his political remarks. He gave the roll call of French heroes in the American Revolution (including Admiral Jean-Baptiste d'Estaing, whom the President claims as an ancestor) and American heroes in France, including Franklin, Eisenhower and George Marshall.

Without directly criticizing the policies of preceding governments, Mr. Destremau said, "The time of conflicts of interest and mutual testing of strength should be over."

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Journalist Sues, Denies Spying

SYDNEY, Oct. 21 (AP).—A Supreme Court jury today began hearing a libel suit by Australian newsmen Wilfred Burdett in which he said that a magazine article falsely claimed he belonged to the Soviet secret police, was in the pay of Peking and proposed blackmailing a U.S. general.

Mr. Burdett's lawyer, H.L. Cooper, did not name the general, but told the jury that the article alleged that Mr. Burdett had a "close and intimate" relationship with the general's wife.

The article was published by Focus, the magazine of the Democratic Labor party, in November, 1971.

## EEC Aides Support Plan On Loan Fund

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(Continued from Page 1)

EEC's export of farm produce and foodstuffs to a minimum. It was accepted that the prospect of shortages in the coming months made this policy essential.

But the farm ministers quickly became involved in difficulties when they discussed regulations for a Common Market sugar policy.

Britain threatened to go ahead on a bilateral basis in its talks with Australia for immediate supplies of sugar unless the eight other member countries were able to agree to subsidize the purchase of at least 300,000 tons of sugar in the near future.

Such a bilateral deal would be against community regulations, but the issue was not resolved immediately.

Algerian Urges Arab Oil Summit To Avoid Disaster

BEIRUT, Oct. 21 (AP).—President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria, calling for an Arab summit conference on energy, warned last weekend that misuse of oil resources could bring disaster to the Arab world, according to a Beirut newspaper.

The newspaper Al Nahar quoted Mr. Boumedienne as saying that the energy situation "has created something new in the world and unless we [the Arab states] put it to proper use, it will bring disaster to us all."

He continued: "World capitalism, in the wake of its colossal prosperity at the turn of the century, is now suffering an acute crisis resulting from energy and monetary difficulties. Capitalism, furthermore, is unable to control world markets any longer and rule prices. So it is carrying on the current uproar over Arab oil."

This was an apparent reference to recent speeches by President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger calling for oil producers to lower prices or face economic catastrophe.

"I want to tell world capitalism that its methods in dealing with us are rejected totally," Mr. Boumedienne was quoted as saying. The solution, he said, requires nationalization of U.S. and other Western oil companies operating in the Arab world.

Concorde in the U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21 (UPI).—The Anglo-French Concorde supersonic airliner arrived today on its first appearance in California. It came from Mexico City and will remain until Wednesday.

Elsewhere in Europe, problems are much the same.

In Aquino, grocer Del Duca describes the falling sales this way:

"Cross out marmalade, coffee, cocoa, tuna-fish, tinned meat and condensed milk. Do away with pastry, chocolates and think of the drop in cheese sales. Then you will understand the situation."

Italians buy fewer newspapers and rely more on television news. Expensive clothes are giving way to blue jeans and T-shirts. Hotel managers, bowing to the new facts of life, allow patrons to dine t-shirted and in shirt sleeves, even at the fanciest establishments.

"My husband and I wanted another child, but we are reluctant now," Giuseppea Calandro of Rome said. "The average Italian salary is 180,000 lire (\$280) a month."

In France, a 14-per-cent inflation rate has been softened by the fact that wage increases have generally kept up with price rises on the consumer French Riviera, hotels and restaurants were full this past summer despite substantial price rises.

But most Frenchmen, earning the average French wage of 2,100 francs (\$420) monthly, voice the familiar complaints.

Marcel Warand of Neuilly-sur-Seine, on the edge of Paris, says he is cutting down on weekend outings with his wife and two children. Yves Pousset, an industrial designer, headed together with friends to get a 30-per-cent discount on bulk orders for books.

Maxime Ramon-Martinez, a Paris concierge, says he is sacrificing his passion for soccer. "I don't go out any more," he said. "Now I get my football from the television."

Survival Seen After A-War Cuts in Ozone

## Survival Seen After A-War Cuts in Ozone

## Pentagon's Analysis Appears Optimistic

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (UPI).—The Defense Department estimates that an all-out nuclear war would significantly deplete the protective layer of ozone in the atmosphere but not to the point of endangering the continuance of life on earth.

According to Pentagon calculations, the amount of ozone over the temperate regions could be reduced by 60 to 75 per cent if the nuclear arsenals on both sides—but particularly the larger weapons of the Soviet Union—were unleashed.

Pentagon officials who have studied the problem point out, however, that such a reduction would have the effect of lowering the ozone content over the temperate regions to about the level that normally prevails over the tropical region.

Since life goes on in the tropical region, Pentagon officials see no reason to conclude that a substantial depletion of the ozone layer over the temperate region would have a serious adverse effect on living matter.

Gleason Analysis

The Pentagon analysis is considerably less optimistic in its implications than one offered recently by Dr. Fred O. Gleason, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

In a recent speech, he maintained that there was considerable uncertainty over the effect that nuclear explosions would have in depleting the layer of ozone, which shields the lower layers of the atmosphere from the harmful effects of ultraviolet radiation from the sun.

While the effects might be "imperceptible," Dr. Gleason said, there was also a possibility that critical links in the food chain would be destroyed and, thus, shatter the ecological structure that permits man to remain alive on this planet.

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George Papadopoulos

## Papadopoulos Charged in 1 Greek Death

ATHENS, Oct. 21 (AP).—

chief Athens prosecutor charged former dictator G. Papadopoulos and other officials with responsibility for death of at least 13 persons a student uprising against military regime last November.

The prosecutor filed it at after a monthlong investigation which involved testimony about 300 witnesses.

His report said that the precision of the three-day (last Nov. 16-18) "most able" left 40 more persons according to reports of with it added that 1,103 persons, including 61 policemen, were killed or wounded.

The report also said that several persons were hurt authorities without being clearly recorded as dead.

Moral Responsibility

Charged with "moral responsibility" for premeditated murder were Mr. Papadopoulos, the former colonel who took power in April, 1967; Brig. Dimitrios Ioannidis, who took power in April, 1967; Brig. Michael Roufogalis, the former colonel of the Greek Central Intelligence Agency; the armed forces at the time, Gen. Dimitrios

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## The House Mitchell Capagoat ills of Accord Top Officials

STON, Oct. 21 (AP).—An 83rd testified today that other senior White House officials decided in March, 1974, to solve their Watergate problems, John Mitchell to admit guilt for the Democratic National Committee's headquarters, on his fourth day on stand at the Watergate trial that the idea of a "capagoat" trial, neither H.R. Haldeman nor Mr. Mitchell, was as planned.

Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Mitchell are among five in the trial.

A meeting on March 17, 1974, was called at which Haldeman or Mr. Mitchell suggested that Mr. Capagoat forward and activities prior to

Watergate burglary at Democratic headquarters on June 17, 1972, to questions from social prosecutor James Haldeman testified that he and House officials were not to eliminate 1 of activities after

Mr. Mitchell's earlier made an attempt to prevent the hearing parts of the tape on the ground was present for only a meeting, it records, that Judge John Sirica, denied that motion, all to say from the no one entered or son's Executive Office while Mr. Nixon, Mitchell continued the month themselves.

15th day of the trial, scheduled to return to more prosecution, expected to last 1 1/2

another Tape today, the jury heard ad, in which Mr. ed at a meeting with an, Dean and Ehrlich, how to handle the investigation, coming closer and to White House.

records a late-afternoon 1973, meeting at o proposed that White s be immunized from and then go before

the meeting ended ely, Mr. Nixon and 1 opposed Dean's idea sposed Dean to write spon which they hoped sly Watergate inves-

tape, previously made the House Judiciary "Mr. Haldeman cau immunizing White les from prosecution it in "a hue and cry to House critics who

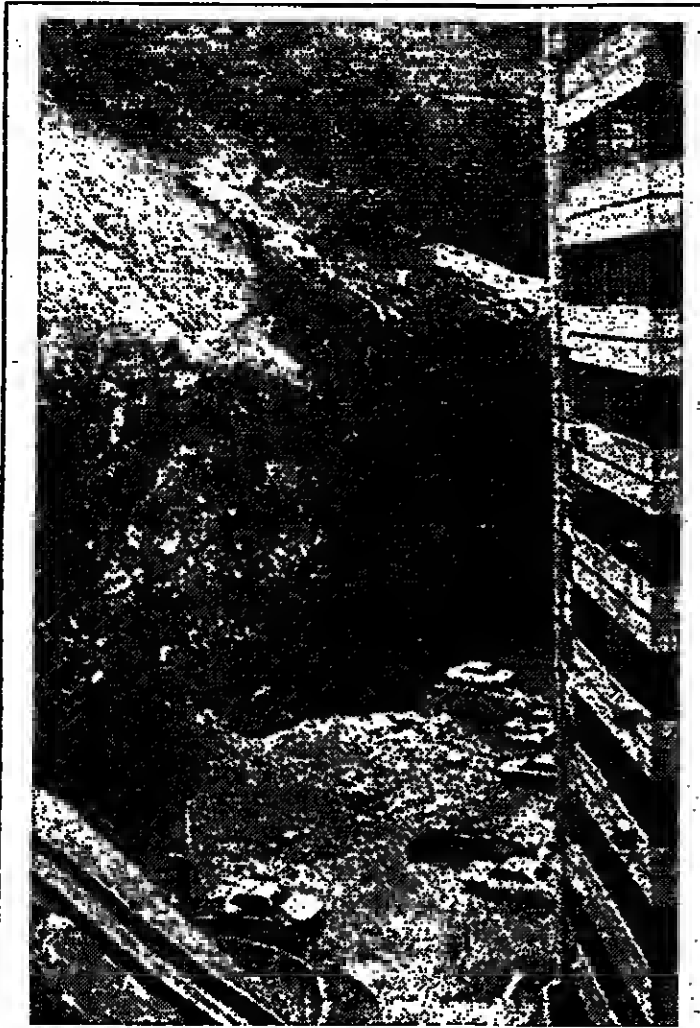
"This is just a super

erator Ship s Poisonous s Off U.S.

RELAND, Oct. 21 (AP).—A Dutch incinerator today began burning chemical waste from the Gulf of Mexico, a method never before American shores.

protests of Louisiana officials, the Environmental Protection Agency issued Chemical Co. a test burn a shipment of hydrocarbons in the miles south of La.

als said that they had on the water in the an area before burning that they could deter changes harmful to occur during or after



**DANGEROUS SITUATION**—Typhoon Carmen swept through Hong Kong over the weekend, leaving, at last count, one dead and one missing. In the photo above, more than 20 cars were buried or badly damaged when tons of rock and mud slid down the hillside. Some 200 people had to leave the apartment house (right) because the foundations were damaged.

## Mad at Nixon, but Confused

## Ethnic-Group Voters Seem Ready to Rejoin Democrats

By James T. Wooten

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Oct. 21 (NYT).—In 1972, the Committee for the Re-Election of the President spawned a variety of "heritage" groups whose task was to bring a finer focus to the Republican campaign.

There were organizations for Greeks and for Germans and for Lithuanians and for almost every foreign derivation extant in the country, and when the votes were counted that November, it had proved a most effective approach. "It sure was round here, anyway," Walter Chapaylo recalled last week in this meeting pot where two years ago Richard Nixon and Spiro Agnew captured nearly every precinct in town. "It was like they owned the place."

These days, however, with the upheavals in Washington and the day-to-day uncertainties of the economy, the bloom may be fading from the local Republican rose and the "heritage" groups in this traditionally Democratic community seem to be turning toward their old political affiliation.

"All they need now is the right leader—the right man at the top," Kenneth Krenicky said, "and all of them—the Irish and the Slovaks and the Poles and the Italians—they'll all be back in the fold."

**Matching Forecasts**  
It was an informal and unscientific appraisal, but it matched many of the forecasts recently made by other ethnic-group representatives in the country.

In suburban Detroit and in South Philadelphia and in many New York City neighborhoods, there are indications that the Republican attraction for the ethnic bloc of white working-class voters, once the core of the party's emerging majority, is waning.

In its place has emerged a tentative, often half-hearted but generally widespread reconsideration of the Democrats as, at least, a reasonable alternative.

Several factors seem pertinent, including the taint of the Watergate scandals, but chief among them in almost every conversation is the unpredictability of the economy and its negative effects on those whose bread is won each day by the labor of their hands.

There are few places in the country where those kinds of hands are busier or more caloused than here in Homestead, a gritty steel city just up the Monongahela River from Pittsburgh, and there are probably even fewer communities where the ethnic spectrum is so broad and varied.

**A Mix at the Bar**  
"Let's see, now," said Timothy Quinn, the amiable, part-time bartender at the You & I Tavern, a dark little cavern where Mr. Krenicky and Mr. Chapaylo were having an afternoon beer. "We got Micks like me and Hunkies like Ken here and—"

"And don't forget us Polacks," Mr. Krenicky interjected. "Hell, wait, you're no Polack," Mr. Krenicky argued. "Only your mother was born in Poland."

## U.S. Agency Allows Hike In Air Fares

## Charters to Europe Also Will Cost More

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP).—The Civil Aeronautics Board today approved an average 10-per-cent hike in air fares over the North Atlantic and Mid-Atlantic routes between the United States and Europe.

The increases, which range from a low of 3.5 per cent to 19 per cent, are effective Nov. 1. At the same time, the board took action which will substantially boost the cost of charter flights to Europe.

The new hikes mean the cost of a round-trip economy flight between New York and London during the so-called "shoulder" season will jump from \$604 to \$628. That increase is the lowest approved by the board.

The shoulder season comes between the peak season of summer months and the winter season. One of the highest increases is in the popular 23 to 45-day excursion fares. Those rates will jump 17.5 per cent in the peak season and 18.9 per cent for the shoulder period. The new peak season excursion fares now will be \$509, up from \$433.

At the same time, the board approved a new advance-purchase excursion fare at about the same price as the old excursion rates. However, this fare has numerous restrictions. It requires passengers to make their reservations and pay the fare in full two months before their departure. No stopovers are permitted and sales are limited to 20 per cent of each airline's weekly economy-class capacity.

The hike in scheduled fares was worked out by the International Air Transport Association, a group of scheduled airlines from various countries. Virtually all airlines flying the North Atlantic belong to IATA.

The CAB's decision on charter fares will mean sharp increases in those rates as well. The board established minimum-rate guidelines which in most cases are far above the minimum rates now charged.

It means a person taking a charter flight from New York to London in the peak season in an aircraft with less than 200 seats will pay more than \$600 above the current rates. The current minimum one-way charge on that route is around \$60. The new one-way charge will be over \$140.

The hike in scheduled fares was the fourth since the fuel crisis began and, like the earlier increases, was blamed on rising fuel costs and general inflation. Earlier hikes resulted in an 18-per-cent jump in North Atlantic fares.

## Blacks, Whites Clash Briefly at Boston School

BOSTON, Oct. 21 (AP).—A general meeting of ninth-graders at a small high school in South Boston erupted into racial fighting today as city schools entered their sixth week of court-ordered integration.

It was the major disruption in a generally calm day at Boston's 200 schools. However, a boycott continued in some white neighborhoods.

The brief violence broke out shortly after classes began at the Hart-Dean School, ninth-grade annex to South Boston High School. Like other schools in the neighborhood it had been nearly all-white until last March. Sept. 15 was a busing plan ordered by a federal judge. Police halted the fighting.

The Congress of Racial Equality, at a news conference here, said that President Ford should declare Boston "an educational disaster area." It said the President should send major federal aid just as if the city had been the scene of a natural disaster.

## Kent State Trial Selecting Jury

CLEVELAND, Oct. 21 (AP).—Jury selection began today in the trial of eight former Ohio National Guardsmen charged with civil rights violations in the 1970 Kent State University shootings.

The eight were indicted by a federal grand jury last March 28. They are accused of violating the civil rights of four students who were killed and nine who were wounded when Guardsmen opened fire on groups of campus demonstrators on May 4, 1970.

U.S. District Court officials summoned 125 prospective jurors to appear today and said that more will be called if necessary. The prosecution and the defense each have lists of 150 potential witnesses, but attorneys indicated that they do not expect to call all of them. The trial is expected to last several weeks.

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## U.S. City on Alert as Extortionist Threatens to Blast Power Lines

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 21 (AP).—Hospitals were alerted, helicopter patrols mobilized and command posts set up in case an extortionist carried out a threat to blow up power transmission lines and black out Portland.

The emergency preparations began yesterday after officials announced that they would not pay \$1 million demanded by the extortionist in a letter sent to the Bonneville Power Administration. The letter was received and disclosed Saturday.

Officials took the threat seriously because 14 transmission towers in mountain areas have been dynamited since Sept. 26—11 of them in the past week. Six of the towers were demolished. Damage was estimated at \$500,000.

After meetings of federal, state and local officials yesterday, Police Chief Bruce Baker said he believed the city was ready to cope with a blackout if it occurred.

Helicopters were dispatched to maintain surveillance of transmission towers; hospitals were told to check emergency power supplies, and generating plants were brought up to full capacity to provide extra power if needed.

BPA Administrator Don Hodel said that even if every transmission line into Portland were sabotaged, temporary wooden poles and other emergency devices could restore a minimum of service in a few days.

If the worst happened, blackouts would last 16 hours a day until towers could be repaired, he said. There are 750,000 residents in the Portland area.

The extortion letter set no deadline for officials to comply with the demand for \$1 million but asked the BPA to show that it was ready to pay by placing classified ads in three newspapers, two of them in California.

## Scholar Seeks Hiss Case Data

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (NYT).—Attorney General William French Sullivan yesterday said he was "reversing the spiral" of the policy of his predecessor, Elliot Richardson, and authorized scholarly access to investigatory files more than 15 years old.

The existence of a letter by Mr. Saxbe upholding deletions by the FBI and refusals of major records in the case of Alger Hiss, was made known here by John Shattuck, counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union.

He said he would "reinvestigate" a suit filed in November, 1972, for access to the files for Allen Weinstein, associate professor of American studies at Smith College.

In Northampton, Mass., Mr. Weinstein, charging that Mr. Saxbe was reversing the policy of Mr. Richardson, said: "It seems, now that Watergate is behind us, the administration can afford to be less sensitive."

Hiss, a former State Department official who will be 70 next month, was convicted in 1950 of perjury for denying that he gave department documents in the 1930s to Whitaker Chambers, a Soviet spy courier. Hiss still maintains his innocence of the charge.

Mr. Weinstein, 37, has been working on a book on the case, hoping for its publication in mid-1975. He said he had "no line" and was trying to study the case "from scratch" through interviews and records, in as "fair and balanced" a way as he could.

Last November, the Justice Department unsuccessfully sought to dismiss his suit as "moot," asserting that Clarence Kelley, director of the FBI, had agreed to make papers on Hiss available. Mr. Weinstein said the department since then had let him

## CIA Reportedly Sought Aid For Anti-Allende Far-Right

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (NYT).—The Central Intelligence Agency sought to finance an extreme right-wing opposition group in Chile six weeks before the overthrow of President Salvador Allende in September, 1973, highly reliable sources said yesterday.

The sources said that the first word of the CIA's attempt to become involved with the extremist group became known two weeks ago when a close aide to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger leaked documents in an effort to discredit a former high Nixon administration intelligence official who was known to be privately critical of Mr. Kissinger's role in Chile.

**Administration Consensus**  
The documents, although intended to show that there was a consensus inside the administration over the clandestine CIA operations in Chile, have, instead, raised new questions about the extent of the secret U.S. involvement in the overthrow of Allende.

The sources said that the summaries of proposals for clandestine CIA operations in Chile were leaked by Lawrence Eagleburger, Mr. Kissinger's executive assistant, at a briefing two weeks ago for Daniel Schorr, a CBS television newsman.

The documents had been prepared for meetings in 1970 and 1973 of the 40 Committee, the high-level intelligence board that reviews covert activities for the U.S. government.

The 1973 document showed, sources said, that as late as July 25, 1973, the CIA had recommended to the 40 Committee that \$500,000 be provided clandestinely to the National party in Chile, a conservative group that had publicly asserted a month earlier that the government of President Allende was "no longer legitimate." The party had also urged Chileans to reject—with violence if necessary—the Allende administration as "illegitimate" and "unconstitutional."

The National party was considered to represent the views of the property-owning class in Chile. In the year before the overthrow of Allende, the party was known to have many close ties to Patria y Libertad, a reactionary group in Chile that openly boasted of its direct involvement in military efforts to overthrow the Allende government.

Knowledgeable Ford administration officials have maintained, since the first published disclosures last month of the CIA operations in Chile, that the main goal of such efforts was to assist the center coalition and center liberal groups that, they alleged, were endangered by Allende's Marxist regime. The administration officials also denied any CIA involvement in the overthrow.

It could not be learned whether the 40 Committee specifically approved the proposed funds for the National party.

However, William Colby, director of the CIA, told a House Intelligence subcommittee earlier this year that \$1 million was

## Moscow Soon to Get Siberia Natural Gas

MOSCOW, Oct. 21 (UPI).—Natural gas from Siberia will soon start flowing to Moscow kitchens, factories and power plants the first time, according to the Soviet press.

The newspaper Vechernaya Moskva said on Saturday that the 1,800-mile pipeline project had been completed in nine months and would be in operation by the Nov. 7 anniversary of the 1917 Revolution.

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## Clouds Over the Alps

The Swiss, with great good sense, have decisively defeated a proposal that would have deported more than half a million foreigners from the Confederation over the next three years. But for a Europe that has seen a larger mixture of populations, temporary or permanent, during the past 30 years than at any time since the great migrations of the Dark Ages, the referendum could be an omen.

Switzerland is itself a notable ethnic conglomeration, with four chief languages—German, French, Italian and Romansh. It has a tradition of hospitality, which, coupled with the neutrality it has maintained since the end of the Napoleonic wars, has made it a home away from home for many, and a cosmopolitan meeting place for more. In addition, its economy is strong and stable. For nations which do not share these characteristics but do, like Switzerland, have many alien workers in their land, it is possible that the fact of the referendum, rather than its outcome, may be suggestive.

Xenophobia can often be muted in periods of prosperity, when foreign labor is needed, and can be accommodated with the kind of jobs the workers of the host country prefer not to take. Even then, there are frictions, in the clash of cultures, differences in manners and the importation of exotic diets and speech. But when an economic pinch is on, and the aliens compete with the residents for employment, tensions heighten alarmingly.

This is an old sad story in the United States, despite its official and actual welcome to immigration for so much of its history. Each ethnic wave has met some resistance at the outset, and encountered stronger barriers, legal and popular, when a time of recession brought the newcomers and the older groups into conflict over hirings and firings. This constitutes a large part of the black problem in America, with the difference that the blacks have long been on American soil, but only recently have been able to seek the upward mobility that whites in the United States regarded as the most hopeful characteristic of their society.

For Europe, if the Swiss portent spreads (it is already present in Britain), this will be something new—at least on the scale that the existing mix of peoples threatens. Will the Europeans be able to profit by the American experience—not as the anti-Asian activities in Britain used it, in justification for restrictions on aliens, but by recognizing that new ethnic groups can establish themselves within the older community?

The process can be painful for all concerned; it may never achieve a "melting pot" homogeneity, and each generation may have its own difficulties. But it can be made to work, reasonably well, and it is surely more rational, more conducive to the recognition of a common humanity, and more stimulating to a fruitful diversity in work, art and living, than mere parochialism.

## A System Worth Saving

President Ford is, despite his administrative preoccupations, campaigning vigorously for the coming election, in which the whole House of Representatives, a third of the Senate and many governorships are up for grabs. Mr. Ford is trying, of course, to help as many of his fellow-Republicans as possible in contests where their chances are, overall, rather slim; his chief argument, however, is that the two-party system itself hangs on the results.

What effect the President's intervention may have, and whether it is worth the distraction of the White House from urgent problems at home and abroad, are disputable. His own influence has been diminished, nationally, by his pardon of Richard Nixon and by widespread doubts about his policies against stagflation. But even his main goal—the salvation of a political apparatus that comprises two parties of overwhelming strength—is in question.

Mr. Ford is pointing out that should the Republicans take the beating for which Watergate has opened the prospect, the Democrats might have a "veto-proof" control of Congress; that is, the legislators could, on issues in which the members were divided along straight party lines, override his veto of every piece of legislation. This presumably would give the Democrats control of the government for at least two years.

Given the difficulties which Congress always has in creating a coherent program of legislation covering the whole of governmental policy, and the added complication of having it put into effect by an administration of different political complexion, this could present many problems for the country. But whether such a situation could

survive the next presidential election in 1976 is another matter. The resilience of the major parties has been a constant factor in a political picture that has shifted rapidly in all other respects during the past 30 years.

And this is fortunate for the United States. The two-party system has many illogicalities: regionalism creates many differences within the parties; each has varying brands of conservatism, populism and liberalism that seem to have closer affinities with their fellow ideologues across the party lines than with their opponents on the same side. The compromises on a national level are often too bland to give effectiveness to imaginative movements within the parties, and both the major parties are so big as to block off the rise of parties or sects that may reflect more accurately the trend of the times. Also, their very size can lead to corruption, whether of the Teapot Dome or the Watergate variety.

Nevertheless, the size and complexity of the United States indicates that a multi-party system would be far more damaging, far less effective, than the present arrangement, while Watergate has demonstrated (in the two years since the last national election) that there is enough elasticity in the existing agencies—constitutional, legislative, judicial and partisan—to force and to cope with the resignation of both a vice-president and a president.

Mr. Ford's efforts to save the system may not be effective; they may not be what is needed now. But his asserted purpose is a sound one. The two-party system is better for America than anything that might emerge if that system were destroyed—and at least as good as anything prevailing elsewhere.

## French Jobless Aid

Under prodding from President Giscard d'Estaing, French management and labor have initiated a plan to assure unemployed workers that they will suffer no loss in normal take-home pay for a full year.

This plan to protect the living standards of workers and their families represents the second example in less than a month of useful French pattern-setting for the industrial world in economic measures to combat the twin perils of inflation and recession. The first was the French government's imposition of a flat ceiling on national spending for oil imports.

The new French unemployment benefits are considerably more substantial than those paid under governmental programs in the United States, even if Congress goes along with the liberalizations recommended by President Ford in his last economic address. It is true that workers in many highly

unionized industries receive supplemental benefits that boost their jobless pay to something close to normal take-home, but the great bulk of American workers are obliged—when unemployed through no fault of their own—to subsist on benefits that last year averaged only 36 per cent of average weekly earnings.

The Ford plan opens the prospect of benefits for as long as a full year, but only under severely restricted circumstances. It also promises a half year of benefits for groups now outside the unemployment insurance system, such as domestics, farm workers, and public employees, but these benefits, too, would be under stringent limits. The French model of three-way cooperation by government, industry, and labor will bear study before Congress decides finally on how to buttress aid for casualties of the current economic squeeze.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 22, 1899

CAPES TOWN—The Boers are devastating the whole country in the neighborhood of Kimberley and are determined to make every effort to capture Cecil Rhodes. When they have done this they say the victory will be half won. Mr. Rhodes shows no concern and is in command of a strong troop of roughriders. There is a report here that many Boers are in possession of modern firearms and ammunition.

#### Fifty Years Ago

October 22, 1924

CHICAGO—Fifty Chinese were arrested and thrown into jail during the night, as the nationwide Tung war was resumed, resulting in two being killed and four wounded, after a truce lasting until 7 p.m. yesterday, pending an effort to adjust disputes. On a given signal, gunmen started operations. The police are informed that many wealthy Chinese merchants are marked out for death.



## Soviet Iceberg Is Melting

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The U.S.-Soviet agreement on the release of 60,000 Russian Jews annually is only the tip of the iceberg. In accepting the conditions of the agreement, the Kremlin has assented to terms which some of its spokesmen have repeatedly denounced as constituting unacceptable interference in Soviet internal affairs.

Since the death of Stalin more than 20 years ago such trends have emerged again and again, only to fade out when domestic conservatives or foreign difficulties, caused the Kremlin to impose new restraints on internal freedom. Always these signals have been accompanied by attempts to reassess the role of Stalin himself. He was the symbol which Nikita Khrushchev tried to knock down in order to allow liberalization to proceed. The conservatives repeatedly sought to rehabilitate Stalin, if only partially, as the means of strengthening their own position.

### Some Signs

Now the battle has been resumed on this front, too. An article in *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, the youth newspaper, criticizes a war novel which exalts Stalin's military leadership. This is how all the major debates about Stalin's political role, and his political legacy, have begun. The appearance of the article can only mean that those who want to revive the debate—with its implications for the liberalization and democratization of Soviet life—believe that the time is propitious.

These are only some of the signs which point in the same direction as the new arrangements on Jewish emigration, and which suggest that the Kremlin-White House agreement is not an isolated incident. The connection between the Jewish issue and the granting of U.S. trade and credit facilities is obvious, and the further connection with Mr. Khrushchev's trip to Moscow is tangible. When Khrushchev traveled to Moscow last March, he claimed in advance that he would achieve a breakthrough. But the realities of the political situation in the Kremlin, as deduced from an analysis of the Soviet press, led this writer to expect that he would be preparing for his first failure in international diplomacy.

### Letters

#### Amnesty View

In reply to Eddie Fitzgerald "Amnesty Loopholes" (Letter, Oct. 10), he states the dilemma from a clemency discharge "is never really lost." Well, why should it be? Why should these deserters expect to come through smelling like a rose? Their odor is offensive to most Americans who would prefer they remain in whatever place they scurried for safety unless they show sincere regret and desire to repent themselves.

They cannot expect to be received back as prodigal sons when many fine boys suffered and died in their stead.

A.C. KOHL.

Juan-les-Pins, France.

#### High-Proof Fuel

A car engine that runs on alcohol (E85, Oct. 18)? So soon we'll have an AEC, and Jerry Ford will be urging us to cut down on our drinking.

AL HIX.

The breakthrough failed to materialize.

The same kind of analysis now suggests that the political climate in the Kremlin has changed sufficiently to make his current trip a success in terms of new progress on SALT and, perhaps, arrangements for a mini-summit after President Ford's visit to Japan next month. Perhaps it is no coincidence that Mr. Brezhnev has made arrangements to visit Outer Mongolia soon after Ford visits Japan. They may meet in Vladivostok or somewhere else in the Far East.

## The Papers and the Public

By Anthony Lewis

POSTON—A notable element in President Ford's House testimony was the colder view he took of Richard Nixon. He played down the element of sympathy in the pardon decision. He said Nixon had left office in "shame and disgrace," and had as good as admitted his guilt in accepting the pardon.

Public agreement with that view would help Ford get the Nixon problem behind him and turn the country to other pressing issues. But the trouble is that Nixon will not play. He insists on acting the part of an honorably retired president entitled to every dollar and privilege afforded others—a man more stung against than standing.

Within hours of Ford's visit to Capitol Hill, Nixon sent the White House a delightful reminder that he will not be so easy to forget. He used to get custody of all his papers and tapes, arguing that his constitutional rights as a former president were being violated and that he alone could make the necessary delicate judgments on keeping some of the contents confidential.

The Call

Coming from anyone else, the galvanized gall of that argument would be breathtaking. It is a claim that a man disgraced when evidence of criminality was found in official records should thereafter be given charge of those records.

But the argument is not so easy to laugh off in this case, because Ford gave so much away in his haste to get rid of the Nixon papers. Secretly, without consulting the special prosecutor's office as promised, he let his personal lawyers negotiate an agreement giving Nixon custody of the materials.

In the light of day that agreement was so indefensible that Ford in effect had to denounce it, saying, "those tapes will not be delivered to anybody" until the special prosecutor agreed. But as a result of the earlier legal and political blundering, there is now an extremely complicated problem to unravel.

The first necessity is to assure the availability of the tapes for the special prosecutor. That means not only keeping them in Washington, under official control, but giving the prosecutors access. They have had such difficulty in recent weeks in getting even the tapes needed for pending cases that they are prepared to subpoena the Ford White House for them—an embarrassment that Ford surely wants to avoid.

## View From Warsaw In Modern Poland

By Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski

WARSAW—The visit to the United States by Edward Gierk, First Secretary of the Communist party, has been watched with great interest here. I am certain that it has turned new attention to Poland and the character of its people.

We hear that we are too romantic, inclined toward anarchy, like to eat and drink well. We are also thought to be good soldiers. Sometimes it is said that we enjoy our talent for situation comedy.

Poland, too, is spoken of as something of a phenomenon. The country is governed by the Communist party, while the majority of Poles consider themselves Roman Catholic. A school of thought maintains it is hard to find a modus vivendi with the authorities so that he is always a witness. Others claim that Poles are people of short seal, waxing enthusiastic and just as easily becoming disillusioned.

How do we view ourselves? Not, I hope, by wishful thinking.

### Support Gained

It is sometimes said that the Communist imposed on Poland a program of forced industrialization. There is no denying it, but it is equally true that this program gained the support of the great majority of the people. Both Communists and non-Communists were impatient. We all wanted to overcome the country's economic backwardness as speedily as possible. Inherent in this was a desire to prove to ourselves and even to the world that no vicissitudes of fate—this was shortly after the end of the most terrible of wars—were able to break us.

Economic policy that transformed us into an industrial-agricultural state has very effectively influenced Polish national character. Today the average Pole does not suffer from an inferiority complex. When he goes abroad, to countries more highly developed than his own, he admires what deserves admiration but does not suffer because of this. He realizes that higher living standards are only a question of time.

My compatriots—who are, I think, fairly sharp observers—admire ultra-modern products, yet notice the paternalistic interference by rich Western societies because of emphasis on technology and a dearth of sensible planning ideas.

While we have to undo the results of centuries-long retardation and do not have as many cars as those who live in West Germany or the United States, still we can enjoy our country's pure rivers, lakes and fine forests.

We need not look with clouds of exhaust gases over our cities. The well-being of the body and the mind, too, but looking at what we know what we avoid.

It is not my intention to propagate for the Soviet Union. I merely want to state that the modern Poles are a person burdened inferiority complex. In changes in the Poles I have followed our growth of education. On are crowded. Editions cannot catch up with Press circulation figures reached an unprecedented. The weekly I edit sell copies. In the period between two World Wars the of the most popular was not exceed 10,000 copies.

A generation ago, when engineers wanted to make use of his knowledge and to draw attention to it simply to earn some had to go abroad. The day reads in the press that thousands of our and workmen are building designed plants, in Germany, Spain and. This is a matter of pride.

In the past we had with our nearest neighbors passions would erupt wars. Internationalism and nationalism and irrational. Unfortunately, Poles were to these trends.

I am convinced that a foreign relations, parties between the Soviet Union and medium-sized states World War II, have influenced the Polish character. Thirty years end of World War II, after within their borders. They are no troublesome member of international community, they feel their independence any way threatened. No quarrels with the neighbors.

Polish-American relations an active part in the debate. In recent years been developing positive number of areas—economic and scientific. There are differences in social and social systems countries do not find able to have fruitful based on mutual respect.

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, member of the Polish end editor of *Polityka*, this article for *The Times*.

Second, there is the broader public interest in disclosure of the facts of Watergate. The record is going to show that alone can really clear that episode and make another like it less possible. That means, above all, making public all portions of the Nixon White House tapes that bear directly on the Watergate crimes.

The special prosecutor's immediate concerns—the physical preservation of evidence, for one—may be answered in the courts. But it is doubtful that the lawyers and judges can deal with the larger-term needs satisfactorily. That is so, in part, because the parties represented in court have particular interests to advance.

Consider the Nixon lawsuit. A main defendant is Philip Buchen, Ford's counsel. He approved the unfortunate agreement to turn the papers over to Nixon. Can he be expected to denounce it vigorously now? The Justice Department, under pressure from the Ford White House to justify delivery of the papers to Nixon, produced a thin and happy opinion that they were his property. Can the Justice Department be expected now to argue convincingly for the public interest in those materials?

Cuts Tangl

The Nelson bill cut the legal tangle by cutting undoubted power of Congress to regulate the use of prepared by federal public expense. The recognizes any property that Nixon may have that the courts shall be any loss. Ordinarily, has full power to take for public use, subject payment of compensation.

Leon Jaworski, the special prosecutor, has endorsed the Nelson's most forthright way of the problems of his of satisfy the legitimate interest in information.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

The problem of a papers and tapes is a test for Ford, for Congress, for the country. How did will indicate how that Richard Nixon will create—that his interest was the same the presidency.

مسكن الامم



Government Report

## World Food Output Is Called Inadequate—Not Distribution

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (UPI).—A government study of the world food situation predicts a serious shortage of food in the 1980s unless there is a "serious" increase in agricultural production in all the world.

The study, prepared by the Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, has been published. It is controversial within the government.

The study says that the world could easily produce the 2 percent more grain needed to provide adequate diets for most of the world's undernourished people, but getting that grain into those people's stomachs "would be so enormously complicated as to be quite impractical."

Between 1964 and 1973, food production outstripped population growth. Analysts of the Economic Research Service concluded that this trend will continue. According to one model, which assumes a "moderate" growth for rice and grain, the world will produce 1.55 billion tons of these cereals by 1985 for a demand of 1.55 billion tons, thus achieving a small surplus.

This would be of little help to the poor countries, however, because their deficit would increase from the present 17.7 million tons to 47 million tons. This would mean that even more dependent than they are now on the ever-larger surpluses in rich countries such as the United States.

Transfer Is the Problem. Some Western groups have suggested that one solution would be for over-rich citizens of the wealthy countries to cut down on their eating. But the study says that this would "not" transfer food to the malnourished. Such a step might help to lower prices for a while, but that might reduce incentives for farmers to produce as much.

Although poor countries increased food production faster than rich ones in the 1960s, high population growth meant they were unable to free themselves from hunger problems. Also, the gap results in part from "cheap food" policies which have dampened incentives to farmers in poor countries to produce more, the study finds.

The best hope, the study indicates, is to stimulate production abroad, increasing incomes of those farmers, providing them with more technical assistance, seeds, and research, and setting up some form of "managed" international food-reserve system.

The study expresses some reservations, however, about massive international grain reserves. The huge excess stocks in the 1960s, most of them in the United States, undoubtedly impeded a more rapid growth of food output in developing countries by giving them a false sense of security, it says.

Prague Face-Lifting Clinic Gets Customers From West. PRAGUE, Oct. 21 (AP).—Every day, women step to Prague's Jungmannova Street gently running their fingers over maybe a new nose or, at the very least, consulting the mirrors in their compact to admire a freshly made-up face.

They have just had treatment in Eastern Europe's only specialized cosmetic clinic, which performs plastic surgery and face-lifting. The charges are cheap compared with Western prices and American and West German women touring Europe have been the first captives.

While insisting that his institute has no statistics on how many foreigners it treats, director Zdenek Novotny figures 40 American women underwent face-lifting here last year.

"A short while ago our biggest number of clients from the West were German women from the Federal Republic," Mr. Novotny said. "Now the American girls seem to have heard about us and they're fast overtaking the Germans. We've treated several from the American Embassy here."

Cost of Wrinkles. Mr. Novotny says his clinic's most expensive operation is the face-lifting, which entails removing all wrinkles from the face and neck, including the upper

The Malthusian theory, propounded in the 1790s by Englishman Thomas Malthus, is that population, if unchecked, will outrun the means of subsistence. The study asserts that the world is far from running out of land for cultivation, since there is twice as much land available for farming as is in use currently. They also say that they can find no definitive evidence to support the claim of some meteorologists that the world is entering a period of prolonged bad weather, or even a new "ice age."

Production Cuts. They note that government decisions to cut production are one cause of the recent situation. Between 1968 and 1970, four major grain-producing countries, the United States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina, adopted policies which caused a decline in wheat acreage from over 130 million to 81 million acres.

"Had these four countries maintained the wheat area they had in 1967 and 1968, yields obtained from 1969 through 1973 would have produced over 90 million more tons of wheat," the study says.

The study asserts that the most difficult problems are not in the area of increasing food production. Instead, it indicates that the main problem is poor distribution and poor management of the food, that is available.

Production Is Easy. The report says that the world could easily produce the 2 percent more grain needed to provide adequate diets for most of the world's undernourished people, but getting that grain into those people's stomachs "would be so enormously complicated as to be quite impractical."

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Wrecked bridge near Bien Hoa that Vietnamese authorities say was blown up by explosives-laden rafts.

### In Border Village of Zarit

## Israeli Life Tense on Guerrilla War Front

By Terence Smith

ZARIT, Israel, Oct. 21 (NYT).—The powerful mercury-vapor lights switch on at sunset, casting a cold, bluish light on the barbed-wire fence that encloses this exposed village 300 yards from the Lebanese border.

Soldiers with submachine guns and walkie-talkies take up positions in the guard towers. An army jeep begins its nightly patrols of the perimeter fence. Its searchlight rakes the rocky fields on the Lebanese side.

Tension rises and mothers in Zarit check to be certain that their children are at home and that the house doors are locked. Guard dogs are posted near the border. The village is braced for another wary night.

Founded in 1967, Zarit is one of about two dozen Israeli settlements situated just south of the Lebanese border. It was founded after the 1967 war, partly to provide a new farming settlement and partly to improve security along the border.

The settlement is a Moshav, a cooperative village in which the members own their homes and lands and pool resources in marketing their products. Its residents are mostly young Israeli couples, many with three or four children.

Zarit sits on the front line of a war between the Israeli Army and bands of Palestinian infiltrators. It is a surrealistic battlefield—serenely peaceful during the day, but tense and deadly at night. The war intensified in recent weeks as the guerrillas stepped up their activities, perhaps to an effort to disrupt any resumption of peace talks between the Israelis and the Arabs.

One night a week ago, a group of guerrillas opened fire on an Israeli patrol as it moved along the border road just outside the village. The patrol returned the fire, supported by Israeli artillery. Brilliant flares lit up the dark sky.

A few nights later, a band of five or more guerrillas penetrated the border fence near the village. They have been at large since, despite a day-and-night search operation that includes the use of helicopters and spotter planes.

Tension at Its Height. It is at times like this—when there are guerrillas at large in the area—that tension in Zarit reaches its height. "Life comes to a halt here when they find a cut in the fence," said Lynne Maimon, a young mother of four who has lived in Zarit since August, 1967.

"Everything stops. The children aren't permitted to go to school. The men don't go into the fields. No one leaves the village without an army escort. We all just hold our breath until the army finds them."

In response to the intensified guerrilla activity, the Israeli forces have stepped up their own actions. Reinforced patrols now operate almost daily in Lebanon, searching for guerrilla units and interrogating Lebanese villagers. Israeli artillery regularly shells suspected guerrilla hideouts on the Lebanese side.

Unnerving as it is, the people of Zarit have come to accept this limited warfare as a part of their life. Mrs. Maimon, for instance, still goes horseback riding in the hills near the village with her husband, Avraham, although never without a weapon. Marcelle Ben-Simon has grown so accustomed to the machine-gun fire at night that it rarely awakens her anymore. Ruth Adoni's four small children now can distinguish between a mortar and a howitzer by the sound of the boom.

The children may not understand exactly what is going on. Mrs. Adoni said, "but when they see their father take his gun up to the roof at night and watch me sitting on the floor filling extra clips, they get the idea."

The intermittent shooting and artillery exchanges have had an effect on some of the children in the village, Mrs. Adoni said. "They were really upset last October, during the war," she said. "My 3-year-old son began stuttering badly and wetting his bed. He's over that now, but it has been tense again during the last month and I can see it having an effect on him."

### Explosive Rafts Damage Bridges Close to Saigon

## Explosive Rafts Damage Bridges Close to Saigon

SAIGON, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—Two bridges within 15 miles of Saigon—one of them a 29-span bridge carrying a major road and rail link—were damaged early today in new Communist strikes aimed at disrupting communications, the Saigon command said.

Both bridges were hit during the night by rafts loaded with explosives. Two of the spans of the 2.6-km foot concrete bridge just outside Bien Hoa collapsed, cutting the railroad and a main highway between the capital and Bien Hoa, 15 miles to the northeast.

On the smaller Xang Bridge, 13 miles west of here, one span was destroyed, cutting a provincial road.

In Saigon, the U.S. Embassy today denied that the Central Intelligence Agency is involved in demonstrations against President Nguyen Van Thieu and accused North Vietnam of a "crudely obvious attempt to exploit the dissent."

Siege Broken. PHNOM PENH, Oct. 21 (AP).—After three weeks of heavy fighting, government troops led by armored vehicles broke through insurgent lines and killed 300 rebels, the command said today.

Backed by aircraft and 21 armored personnel carriers, about 1,000 government soldiers linked up with Frey Kron outpost.

### Athens Denies Sending Troops, Arms to Cyprus

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ATHENS, Oct. 21 (AP).—Evangelos Averoff, Greek defense minister, today denied Turkish press reports and accusations by Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash that Greece was sending fresh troops and military supplies to Cyprus.

He charged the Turkish accusations were aimed at "diverting the public to pave the way for a new Turkish onslaught on Cyprus."

Mr. Averoff said no Greek soldiers or military supplies have gone to Cyprus since July. He said that, on the contrary, Greek officers training the Cyprus National Guard were called back to Greece "so as not to interfere" in the Cypriot government's affairs.

Ankara Praises Ford. ANKARA, Oct. 21 (UPI).—Premier Bulent Ecevit today accused the U.S. Congress of "irresponsibility" in voting to cut off military aid to Turkey but praised President Ford for vetoing the measure.

Exchange of Fire. NICOSIA, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots exchanged machine-gun, mortar and rifle fire for one hour tonight on the "green line" dividing the two communities here.

The shooting ended with a cease-fire at 11:30 p.m. It was the first incident of its kind along the line in three weeks.

Wildcat Strikes Disrupt Glasgow. GLASGOW, Scotland, Oct. 21 (AP).—Eight wildcat strikes by 22,500 workers brought chaos to Glasgow today and threatened disruption across western and central Scotland.

Public transport workers walked out, and there were no buses or commuter trains. Striking garbage collectors left 30,000 tons of rubbish in the streets.

A walkout in the city's health department forced engineers to pour millions of gallons of untreated sewage into the River Clyde. About 6,000 truck drivers employed by scores of different road haulage firms also have been on strike.

### Few Remain in Timbuktu Camps

## Drought-Hit Nomads in Mali Struggle to Keep Old Ways

By Henry Kamm

TIMBUKTU, Mali (NYT).—Timbuktu is the beautiful, changeless desert city of old once more, now that the drought is over and its victims have either left or died.

On the feast day that marked the end of the one-month Muslim fast of Ramadan, sumptuously robed dignitaries crowded into the colonial mansion of the regional military governor to pay their respects.

They were received by the governor, Capt. Korley Tall, who in honor of the day had shed his paratrooper uniform and beret for an elegant white and gold robe and cap.

Later, the turbaned elders, leaning on scepterlike staffs, joined the rest of Timbuktu's male population—few married women ever go into the street except to go to the market or draw water—to an afternoon promenade on the market square of desert sand.

At dark, Araby became Africa. The town's streets of low, stark mud houses and dancing began. Men and women danced separately.

"Dancing together is an offense to the sense of shame," explained a young man, who said he himself would not be offended by it.

Camp for 10,000. All was quiet on the sprawling expanse of sunbaked sand at the edge of town. Last year, more than 10,000 nomads camped there for handouts of grain and medical attention for those who barely survived the hungry trek across the grassless pastures.

More than 200 of them had lived this far to await death from starvation, measles or cholera. Now it looks more like a Scout camp.

Neatly aligned tents shelter only a few hundred nomads—old people and orphans mainly—who have no one to care for them and who have not been able to get out again to try to recreate their traditional way of life, which would depend largely on the animals they lost to the famine. No one in the camp showed signs of undernourishment.

The town has resumed its ancient ways. It is no longer inundated by once-proud Tuareg herdsmen who had lost their camels, cattle, sheep and goats and thus had been reduced to selling their swords and their wives' jewelry or to begging for money or food.

What the handful of remaining Tuareg offer for sale now are trinkets made for the tourist trade, many smuggled in from Mauritania. The only beggars

are the usual children who hold out their hands and continue smiling whether something is put to their palm or not.

Most of the Tuareg left the camp during the rainy season, which this summer brought what the name promises. Although many had lost all their animals—the average loss in this pastoral region is estimated at 85 percent—they left toward their old grazing grounds as grass began sprouting.

They took with them, Capt. Tall said, three months' supply of grain and some powdered milk and cooking oil.

Their hope is either to live off the animals that survived or to find charmen who salvaged more of their animals and, with them, to reconstitute their herds and lives. In seven to 10 years, experts believe, the nomads reconstituted their herds after earlier droughts, to which this region is periodically prone.

"It is an experiment," Capt. Tall said. "It is hard for them to stay in the camps too long and lose the habit of work. They have to try to resume their work. But if they don't manage, we will have to see what we can do."

A number of Tuareg remain near here, living precariously from occasional government handouts and the sale of the milk of their few remaining goats.

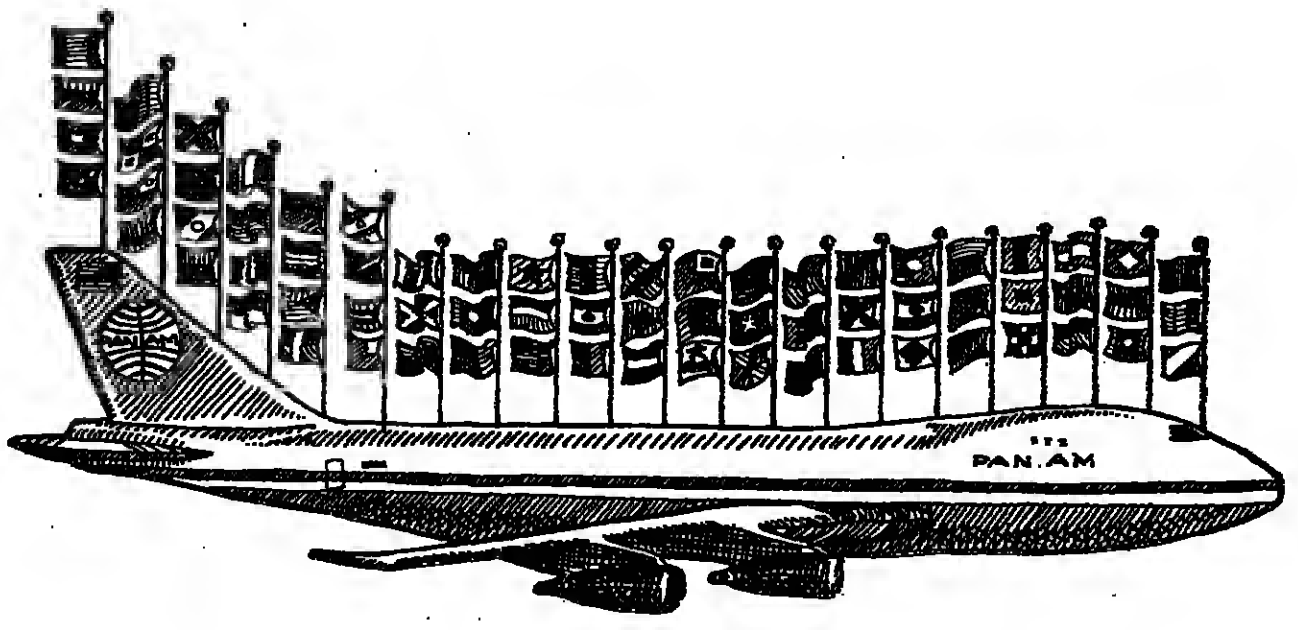
"We have five left from 100," said a young woman sitting on a mat outside a traditional low nomad shelter to the desert sand.

Animosity to Blacks. Those who stay around town strongly express traditional Tuareg animosity to the blacks who govern Mali. The Tuareg, a Berber, Caucasian people, traditionally lived from the milk and meat of their animals and the work of the black slaves they captured in frequent raids on sedentary villages.

Their attitude remains haughty to those of skin darker than theirs and the governing powers feel little tenderness for them. But diplomatic observers believe that the government has nonetheless fairly distributed food and other available assistance to the nomads.

Whatever the victims of the drought have done to repair their lives, foreigners are above all impressed with the ability of the sedentary and nomad populations of this semi-arid region to survive and work with what to outsiders seems less than the minimum daily requirements of everything—food, shelter or medicine.

Where does their strength come from? Capt. Tall was asked. "Underdevelopment," he replied laconically.



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for our exclusive 747 dining room in First Class. And Pan Am® can make you feel at home in the air—relaxing in our comfortable jets, enjoying the latest films or eight channels of stereo entertainment\* and feeling the warmth of some of the world's most beautiful smiles. Come fly with us. Contact your Travel Agent or Pan Am, and make yourself at home...in the world.



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صبرنا من الازل



## Rate Many Doubling Estimate GNP Growth

Oct. 21 (AP).—West German employment figures are expected to peak at 10 million jobs in the 1975 and 1976, according to a continuing economic research institute today.

In a joint report that the downsizing to early 1975 and that a virtually no growth national product un-

less, the report indicates about next year's prospects.

Unions are to settle their 1974 wage for next year, below 10 per cent, down to an average of 1975 compared to 7 per cent so far this year, which is high for Ger-

many, that is, minus the higher prices in the national product, which is estimated to be 5 per cent next year, the report says.

Unemployment figure, at 2.4 per cent of the 1974 population, in the coming year will not stabilize wide recession is another indicator in Berlin, Kiel and Essen, explained that the of Japan, the United West Germany, where the economy is expected to be of quadrupled all be expected to recover, radiate demand in-

ent spokesman, Armin took issue with the employment figure of one million in the report, insisting that it is they arrived at this re-

Mr. Grottel said the government's figure is aimed at trade unions into set-over wage hikes. He said "there is no good economic policy."

## Brokers Tough on ler Deals

Oct. 21 (AP-DJ).—Brokers are striving for tighter controls, a party with reelec-

its belt, is deemed likely for much stricter con-

as part of a larger regulatory package generally by the financial

ly, Labor party lead-

the community, self-policing, should more tightly supervised, something akin to Securities and Ex-

change, however, the took Exchange has been down harder on that, though not strict-

appear questionable and dates for tough new

these are trading on the 2-called inside informa-

re, says a spokesman London exchange. In-

ns of such transactions, a, are running at a rate week nowadays, up from a month a few years

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Mexico to Work Copper Mines

The Mexican government has announced intentions to develop abandoned copper concessions, aimed at increasing national production by 400 per cent annually by 1977. The government will take over abandoned copper mining concessions from their American owners and form a new company to begin working them. National Resources Minister Horacio Flores de la Pena says that the U.S. interests—Phelps Dodge Corp., Anaconda Co. and a group of small investors—will be given a 30 per cent stake in the new company, Minera Senora, as compensation. A private Mexican company, Minera Lampazos, will take 51 per cent of the new company, a Mexican government agency will take 13 per cent and private Mexican investors the remainder. Lampazos is itself 51 per cent owned by a Mexican bank and 49 per cent by Union Corp. of South Africa. The minister says the move is part of a government program to quadruple output to 300,000 tons, of which Senora will produce 37,000 tons. The target is about 4 per cent of estimated world production.

### Hoechst to Cut Work Time

Hoechst, the West German chemicals firm, plans short-time working for around 3,500 of its 7,000 workers at three synthetic plants due to excessive inventories. A spokesman was unable to say how long the measures will last or what production cutback is planned. The short-time work is likely to start in early November. Hoechst says it is difficult to forecast when a recovery in the textile market will occur.

### Fuji Photo Sees Lower Earnings

Fuji Photo Film's net profit fell around 10 per cent to 3.4 billion yen (about \$11.3 million) in the six months ended Oct. 20 from the 3.78

billion yen earned in the previous half year, managing director Tezuo Miyahara estimates. The company will pay an unchanged dividend of 3.73 yen, but will not pay a special dividend to commemorate its 40th anniversary. Despite price increases earlier in the year, Fuji has been unable to absorb the increasing cost of most raw materials, Mr. Miyahara says. Capital outlays on plant and equipment during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1975, will total 16 billion yen, which will be followed by a further 14 billion yen in the next fiscal year.

### Fujitsu to Purchase Yashika Plant

Fujitsu Ltd. of Japan, a maker of computers and telecommunications equipment, has agreed to purchase Yashika's Sagami plant for 1.22 billion yen (about \$4 million). Fujitsu plans to manufacture computers at the new plant. Yashika, a major camera producer, decided to sell the plant because of deteriorating business conditions. It will have only one plant, in Okayama, after the sale. Fujitsu expects to reemploy half of Yashika's 300 workers at the plant. Yashika is seeking to retire 900 workers of its 2,000-member workforce. Earlier, Fujitsu announced it will temporarily lay off 5,000 workers in its telecommunications equipment sector for 10 days during the three months ending Dec. 31 due to the current recession.

### Goold Drops Bid

Goold Inc. has terminated plans to carry out a tender offer for 2 million shares of I-T-E Imperial at \$18 a share. I-T-E, a manufacturer of electrical equipment, said its board voted over the weekend to oppose the Goold tender offer, which was made earlier this month. Goold makes electronics products. I-T-E said Goold decided to drop the offer because of the opposition.

### New Wage Pact Expected to Be Accepted

## Output at British Ford Returns to Normal

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP-DJ).—Production at Ford Motor of Britain returned to normal today amid growing expectations that the company's 53,000 hourly paid workers would accept the 288-million, two-year wage pact concluded over the weekend.

Company sources said they believed a "great majority" of workers were ready to accept the offer, which calls for average wage increases of 36.5 per cent in the first year and 4.4 per cent in the full life of the contract.

About 1,000 workers at Ford's Dagenham plant center unanimously backed acceptance of the wage offer today. About 1,400 craftsmen at the large Halewood plant voted last night in favor of the contract. Key votes among most workers at Halewood and the other large plant at Dagenham are expected tomorrow or later this week.

A Ford spokesman said today that the company had lost about \$42 million of production during the three-week strike last month and various disputes since then over pay. On Friday, 7,000 men were idle at Halewood because of a protest by maintenance men over the raises they would get from the new contract.

Ford's contract offer may have major repercussions. The award appears to violate the "social contract," the vaguely defined agreement between the Labor government and unions to curb wage demands in exchange for the government's enacting various programs.

"Guidelines" for the social contract say new wage agreements should not be made at less than 13-month intervals and that wage increases except in special cases should not exceed the general rate of inflation.

Ford's previous wage pact was negotiated in March and its first-year increase of 36.5 per cent is way above the current 17 per cent annual rate of inflation.

A Ford spokesman said the contract contained "nothing com-

trary to the spirit of the social contract." Ford hopes its higher pay levels will lead to the recruitment of 3,000 workers it needs, a more stable industrial relations climate and with it higher production and exports.

Workers at Vauxhall Motors, a unit of General Motors Corp., are expected to demand wage increases similar to those at Ford. Vauxhall often follows the wage agreements negotiated by Ford, but there may be difficulties this time. As Britain's most profitable carmaker in recent years, Ford can probably afford pay rises

of over 20 per cent a year, but this could be more difficult for Vauxhall.

The company is the smallest of Britain's four major car companies. For the first half of 1974 it reported a loss of \$10.3 million, the worst results for any six months in the company's history. Vauxhall has operated at a loss every year since 1969 except for 1971.

Under the Ford agreement, workers will get immediate raises in basic wages of about 23 to \$150.5 a week. Classification "B" workers, the most numerous, would have basic pay of about \$50 a week.

Meanwhile, in Detroit, Ford acknowledged it is working on an extensive cost-cutting program apparently similar to one disclosed last week by Chrysler Corp.

Ford will not detail the cutbacks it is considering, but it is understood that the program is likely to include layoffs of salaried personnel as early as this week; possible scrapping or delaying of some model variations for next year and beyond; review of the company's already-lower 1975 capital spending budget, and new layoffs and production cutbacks in the company's U.S. auto-making plants over the next month or two.

Under the new agreement, the parent U.S. firm as well as the company's French and British units, will supply axles, gearboxes, engine components and other parts to Iran National.

The value of Chrysler's new agreement with Iran National has not been disclosed.

Iran produces about 60 per cent of the components for its cars, with the remainder coming from Chrysler. Although scheduled to rise, the percentage of components coming from outside the country will diminish as Iran plans eventually to make its auto industry self-sufficient.

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## Saudi Arabia Denies Rise In Its Oil Tax

### Exxon Says Aramco Talks Are 'in Limbo'

BEIRUT, Oct. 21 (NYT).—Published reports that Saudi Arabia has joined other oil-exporting countries in raising tax and royalty payments on exports by foreign oil companies were denied over the weekend by a high Saudi Arabian petroleum source.

Since July, Saudi Arabia has said it would not apply tax and royalty increases adopted by other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries "pending the outcome" of negotiations now under way for the acquisition of full ownership by Saudi Arabia of Arabian American Oil Co.

Saudi Arabia now owns 60 per cent of Aramco, but wants to buy the remaining 40 per cent held by four U.S. companies—Exxon, Texaco, Mobil and Standard Oil of California.

These negotiations have reportedly run into difficulties over Saudi Arabia's insistence that under full Saudi ownership Saudi Arabia will ask prevailing market prices, with no discount, for oil sold to the four U.S. partner companies.

A high Saudi source said that during the negotiations, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's minister of petroleum, warned the companies that the tax and royalty increases would be applied retroactively to July 1 "in the event we fail to reach a new agreement."

"There is no question of Saudi Arabia having reversed its policy or reneged on its plans," the Saudi Arabian source said in a statement to the Middle East Economic Survey.

No Price Decline Seen  
TORONTO, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—Exxon chairman J.R. Jameson said today the world price of crude oil is not going to decline this year although he hopes to see some stability in prices.

Mr. Jameson told newsmen prior to a scheduled address here that he could not predict when prices might stabilize because many of the problems involved are politically motivated.

Mr. Jameson also said talks with Saudi Arabia concerning its bid for 100-per-cent control of Aramco are somewhat confusing. "The negotiations are in limbo," he was quoted as saying by AP-Dow Jones.

While the Saudis have said they intend to acquire all of Aramco, they have not said what amount or type of payment they are prepared to make to the oil companies, he said.

"We're not sure yet if they are talking about payment in dollars or oil." In any event, the oil companies are likely to stay in Saudi Arabia both to handle Aramco's production and shipping operations, he said.

## Burns Calls for an Overhaul Of Bank Regulatory System

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (WP).—Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns told an audience of the nation's biggest bankers today that "several disturbing trends in modern banking" have brought individual banks to the point of "vulnerability."

Addressing the American Bankers Association (ABA) in Hawaii, Mr. Burns said that the banking system itself "remains strong and sound," but that faith in the system "now rests unduly on the fact that troubled banks can turn to a governmental lender of last resort."

Coming after what he described as "the two largest bank failures in the nation's history" during the past year, Mr. Burns' detailed examination of the banking system's problems was the most sober yet from a high official.

He sketched out a scenario in which banks, as part of the "overheating" experienced during the mid-1960s, had developed new, and in part questionable, techniques for expansion.

As a result, he said, the quality of some banks' loans had suffered, because "some carelessness crept into our banking system."

Mr. Burns bluntly called for a major overhaul of the present regulatory system, now divided among the Fed, two other federal agencies and 50 state bodies. This

system, he said, "fosters what has sometimes been called 'competition in laxity.'"

He emphasized that "only a very small number of banks can be justly described as being in trouble." But the clear implication of his remarks was that some banks might well go broke if the Fed had not made a public commitment to bail out those temporarily short of funds.

The technical phrase for a shortage of funds is a shortage of "liquidity," distinguished from a situation of insolvency.

"It is important to ask why, for the first time since the Great Depression," he declared, "the availability of liquidity from the central bank has become such an essential ingredient in maintaining confidence in the commercial banking system."

The answer, he suggested, lies in the banks' drive during the past 10 years for "profits and (Continued on Page 11)

## Fed Signals Ease in Credit Policy

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve apparently has taken another step toward easing credit conditions. An apparent signal by the Fed was flashed last Friday in the money markets, even as the more visible prime lending rate was lowered by some major banks to 11 1/4 per cent.

The National City Bank, in reducing its minimum interest charge for corporate customers to 11 1/4 from 11 1/2 per cent, took the lead in another round of prime rate cuts which was followed today by a number of other major banks. A record prime-rate level of 12 per cent existed in the commercial banking system from July 5 to Sept. 26.

Some analysts now believe that further prime rate reductions of 1/4 point a week over each of the next four weeks have been built into the delicate money-market mechanism—a development with favorable implications in the long run for both the stock and bond markets.

While most analysts kept their eyes on movements in the prime rate, a small band of Fed watchers is concentrating its attention on the federal funds rate, or overnight loans between commercial banks. This is the leading edge of all short-term rate movements and, as such, it can provide key clues to how the Fed seeks to carry out credit policy.

Prior to Friday, the acceptable range of Fed funds was regarded as 10 to 11 1/2 per cent. This compares with a rate slightly above 12 per cent in mid-August. Since then, the Fed has signaled its somewhat easier stance on credit by steadily lowering the target range for Fed funds.

There is no question of Saudi Arabia having reversed its policy or reneged on its plans," the Saudi Arabian source said in a statement to the Middle East Economic Survey.

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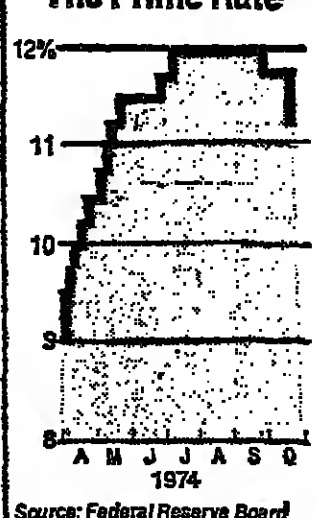
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### The Prime Rate



Source: Federal Reserve Board

Recently, when the funds rate got to around 10 1/2 per cent, the Fed tended to inject reserves into the banking system. Conversely, when the rate fell to around 10 per cent, it drained reserves. An injection of reserves automatically expands the base whereby commercial banks may create greater loan activity.

Abatement a Signal  
On Friday, while the funds rate traded between 9 3/8 per cent and 10 per cent, the Fed abstained from any activity. This constituted the signal to Fed watchers that the permissible range for funds probably had been lowered to between 9 1/2 and 10 per cent.

When the Fed funds rate drops, all other money market rates follow, since it constitutes a trend

by the Fed toward easier credit. The rates on commercial paper, certificates of deposit and the prime thus tag along in the wake of Fed funds.

What, apparently encouraged the Fed to move in the direction of still easier credit—although its policy so far is not one of overt ease—was the virtually flat growth in money supply and signs of a weakening economy.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported Thursday that the nation's money supply, after showing an actual weekly drop, stood at \$380.3 billion for the week ended Oct. 9. Thus the money supply, defined as checking accounts plus cash in the hands of the public, is slightly smaller than in early June.

Bond Calendar Clogged  
Analysts believe that the Fed has been willing to let Fed funds decline in rate lately because the money supply growth remains virtually static. The Fed apparently wants to see a growth in the money supply by perhaps 5 per cent or a shade more in the final three months of 1974.

Traditionally, an expansion of money supply and lower interest rates, although they may be countered by other factors, have been bullish for stock prices. The converse also works true, as evidenced by the bear market of 1973-74.

The corporate bond calendar "is now a spectacular \$3.4 billion for October and is likely to be sizable next month," notes the investment banking firm Salomon Brothers, which sees "the financing congestion in the marketplace" as perhaps another factor that could influence the Fed to permit the funds rate to fall below 10 per cent.

## Rate Easing Buys Prices on Wall Street

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (NYT).—Stock prices on the New York Stock Exchange came up against sporadic profit-taking early today, but, motivated by the trend toward lower interest rates, ended with a stable gain.

Money funds fell into line with an 11 1/4-per-cent prime interest rate—down from either 11 1/2 or 11 3/4—leading Bank of America, the nation's largest bank.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 14.94 to 699.82 after being down about four points in early trading.

Volume totaled 14.50 million shares, compared with 16.46 million on Friday.

Du Pont gained 1 1/2 to 105 1/2 despite lower third-quarter earnings.

IBM climbed 3 1/4 to 193 1/2. Burroughs rose 4 7/8 to 80.

A digest of U.S. corporate earnings reports will be found on Page 11.

Xerox gained 2 3/4 to 71 1/4. Kodak rose 4 1/2 to 74 3/8 and Exxon added 1 1/8 to 68 3/8.

Westinghouse, one of the most active issues, slipped 1/8 to 9 3/4. G. D. Searle slipped 7/8 to 15 7/8. Gen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., accused the head of the Food and Drug Administration of "misfeasance" for approving manufacture and sale of Searle's Aspartame sweetener. The FDA called the charges "needless scare tactics" and Searle said Aspartame has not been marketed yet.

The American Stock Exchange index rose 0.33 to 89.37.

The most active issue was Imperial Oil class A, closing unchanged at 28.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.70 to 62.40.

Corporate bond prices closed 1 1/4 point and more ahead after having shown even greater gains earlier in the session.

Government issues advanced marginally in the short end to

3.5 point in longer dated issues. Federal funds traded mostly around the 9 3/8-per-cent range, before easing a bit to the 9 1/2-per-cent level—at which point the Fed was reported to have drawn reserves from the system. The rate later moved up to 9 3/4 per cent.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures prices rose. Soybeans gained around 10 cents a bushel, while nearby soybean oil was up 100 points. Soybean meal was about \$4 a ton lower, although the most distant September option was down \$6 a ton. Corn futures were up 5 cents a bushel and wheat gained 8 cents. Oats were up 2 1/2 cents.

Prices Up in Spain  
MADRID, Oct. 21 (AP).—Provisional figures by the national statistics institute show that the cost of living in Spain rose 1.97 per cent in September for a total of 11.77 per cent in the first nine months of the year.

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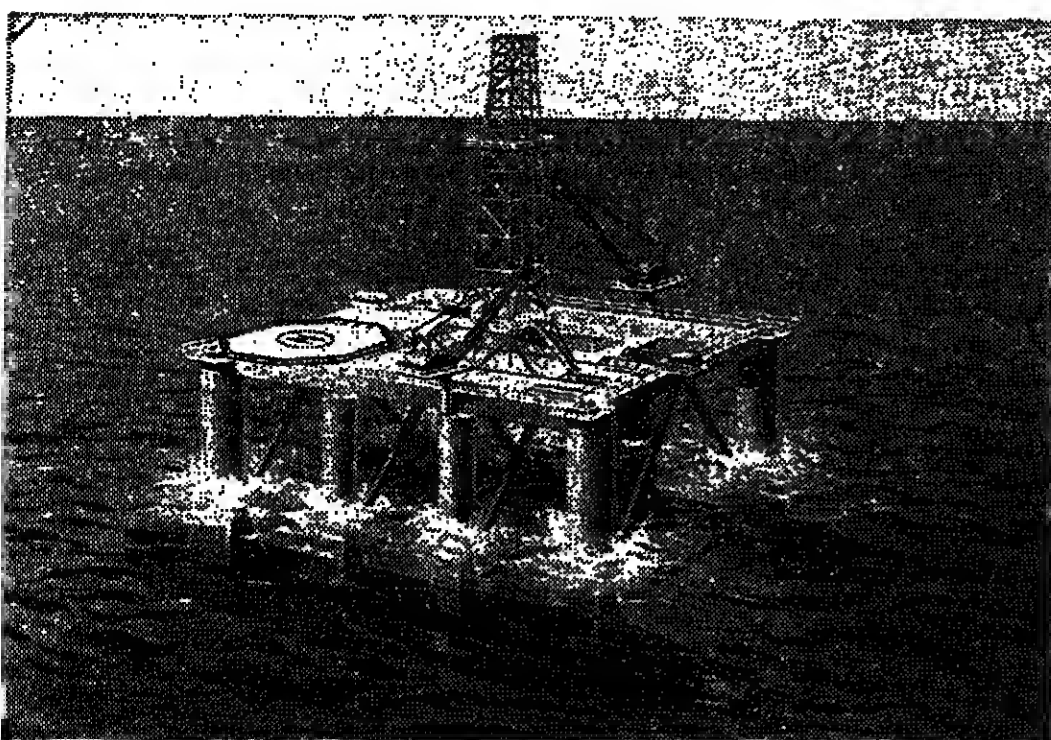


# Chemical Bank is building a platform to search for oil from the North Sea to the North Slope.

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It is one of the many \$25 million structures that Chemical Bank's worldwide project finance groups are handling to help tap the vast North Sea fields.

Chemical Bank is involved in many other major North Sea projects too. Like the Ekofisk oil field off Norway and the Noordgastransport pipeline.



## Our part in the worldwide search for energy.

Chemical Bank's Petroleum and Minerals Division in London and New York is helping to finance the worldwide search for and production of gas and oil.

We played a part in the very first financing deal for the exploration of the Alaskan North Slope. And we are financing a crude oil pipeline that spans Canada from Alberta to Ontario.

In Southern Italy, we have arranged the financing of a major petro-chemical complex.

Chemical Bank is the agent and co-manager of a syndicate of 45 international banks involved in a multimillion dollar loan to the Algerian state oil and gas concern, Sonatrach. And we are leading the group that will lease four Liquefied Natural Gas tankers to sail between Indonesia and Japan.

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## Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Oct. 21, 1974

1974	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
1234	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1235	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1236	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
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1239	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1240	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1241	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1242	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1243	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1244	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1245	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1246	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1247	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1248	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1249	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1250	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1251	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
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1264	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1265	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
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1278	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1279	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1280	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1281	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1282	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1283	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1284	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1285	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1286	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1287	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1288	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1289	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1290	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1291	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1292	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1293	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1294	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1295	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1296	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1297	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1298	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1299	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4
1300	5440 AAR Corp.	12.00	11.75	11.80	11.75	+1/4

## International Stock Indexes

	1974			
	Yest.	Prev.	High	Low
ordam	82.7	84.1	110.0	82.3
els	115.92	113.60	166.34	108.26
ture	101.37	101.70	117.34	100.27
on 30	205.8	201.5	339.0	181.8
on 500	63.81	64.52	150.81	70.56
a	93.01	90.34	154.24	87.94
	67.7	68.1	110.80	64.10
ey	289.85	289.06	563.05	259.37
on 101	267.14	269.34	342.47	319.98
on 101	3,695.67	3,148.72	4,787.45	3,255.12
h.	228.0	227.7	340.5	204.0
New. (e) Old.				



## International Bonds Traded in Europe

# Midway Bond-Indexed Prices

Dollar Bonds			Midway Bond-Indexed Prices			Convertible Bonds		
Amex 8-1/2.....	98 1/2	99 1/2	Will 10 1/2-12.....	89	90	Ameco 3-1/2.....	105 1/2	97 1/2
Amex 9-1/2.....	98 1/2	99 1/2	Cylinder 8-1/2.....	89 1/2	90 1/2	Amco 3-1/2.....	117 1/2	97 1/2
Amex 10-1/2.....	98 1/2	99 1/2	Klein 8-1/2.....	70	71	Am Tab 5-1/2.....	91	92
ASEA 8-1/2.....	84 1/2	85 1/2	Lyons 8-1/2.....	70	71	Achard 5-1/2.....	93	94
Ashland 8-1/2.....	79 1/2	80 1/2	Mogul 8-1/2.....	80	81	Achard 5-1/2.....	93	94
Aust-Cons 8-1/2.....	79 1/2	80 1/2	Mogul 8-1/2.....	80	81	Adams 5-1/2.....	93	94
Ba Tokyo 7-1/2.....	75 1/2	76 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Beafric 4-1/2.....	62	64
Barclay 7-1/2.....	80	81	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Beafric 4-1/2.....	62	64
Beafric 7-1/2.....	80	81	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Beafric 4-1/2.....	62	64
Bergon 8-1/2.....	83 1/2	84 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Broadway 4-1/2.....	53	55
BICC 7-1/2.....	79 1/2	80 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Borgessard 8-1/2.....	79 1/2	80 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Burling 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Carlsberg 8-1/2.....	79 1/2	80 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Carrier 8-1/2.....	79 1/2	80 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Cas. Food 7-1/2.....	76 1/2	77 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Com Union.....	73	74	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Cons. Food 7-1/2.....	76 1/2	77 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Comco 8-1/2.....	84 1/2	85 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Cot Yal 8-1/2.....	79 1/2	80 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Crop 7-1/2.....	79 1/2	80 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Cupert Tel 8-1/2.....	85 1/2	86 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Corning 8-1/2.....	80	81	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Cot Ham 8-1/2.....	79 1/2	80 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Dennore 8-1/2.....	79 1/2	80 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Essex 7-1/2.....	75 1/2	76 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Dom Cor 8-1/2.....	79 1/2	80 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Dow 8-1/2.....	79 1/2	80 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
E.O.F. 5-1/2.....	80 1/2	81 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Erickson 9-1/2.....	86 1/2	87 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Essex 8-1/2.....	79 1/2	80 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Euro 8-1/2.....	79 1/2	80 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Fairbank 8-1/2.....	79 1/2	80 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
First City 7-1/2.....	90 1/2	91 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Gen Cable 8-1/2.....	75 1/2	76 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Gen Tel 8-1/2.....	100 1/2	101 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Gen Tel 8-1/2.....	100 1/2	101 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
G.H.H. 7-1/2.....	72 1/2	73 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Granges 8-1/2.....	81 1/2	82 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
GTE 8-1/2.....	82 1/2	83 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Guar 8-1/2.....	80 1/2	81 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Guar Roy 8-1/2.....	80 1/2	81 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Haas 8-1/2.....	82 1/2	83 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Haas 8-1/2.....	82 1/2	83 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Hambro 7-1/2.....	86 1/2	87 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Hamp 8-1/2.....	86 1/2	87 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Hill Samuel 8-1/2.....	86 1/2	87 1/2	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
I.C.L. 7-1/2.....	60	61	NrgKornik 7-1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2	Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55

## EMPRESA NACIONAL DE ELECTRICIDAD S.A. ENDESA-CHILE

### INTERNATIONAL TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF:

Two (2) THREE-PHASE POWER TRANSFORMERS, EACH ONE RATED 13.5/230 KV, 175 MVA, 50 HZ, AIR COOLED HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT AND THE CORRESPONDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR ERECTION AND COMMISSIONING.

Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A. (ENDESA) requests international bids for the supply of the aforementioned equipment and services. This purchase will be financed under and against funds from Loan N. 267/OC-CH, granted to ENDESA by the Interamerican Development Bank (IDB).

Suppliers of all countries that at present are considered eligible for use of the Ordinary Capital fund by the IDB may participate and are requested to submit tenders.

The corresponding specifications are being sold to all interested parties at Santa Rosa 76, Santiago de Chile, office N. 1508, 15th floor. Bids will be received and opened on February 24th 1975, at 10 o'clock in the Auditorium at ENDESA's central building (Santa Rosa 76, entrepiso, Santiago de Chile). Notes:

- The price of the specifications is Escudos 50,000 (Fifty thousand Escudos) for each set of three copies in English language.
- The buyer of the specifications will be asked for the following information: name and country of the transformer manufacturing company or firm and, if applicable, name and country of the representative.
- A minute with more technical information may be obtained, free of charge, at the address given above.

## Convertible Bonds

Ameco 3-1/2.....	105 1/2	97 1/2
Amco 3-1/2.....	117 1/2	97 1/2
Am Tab 5-1/2.....	91	92
Achard 5-1/2.....	93	94
Adams 5-1/2.....	93	94
Beafric 4-1/2.....	62	64
Beafric 4-1/2.....	62	64
Broadway 4-1/2.....	53	55
Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
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Chrysler 4-1/2.....	53	55
Chrysler		

## INTERNATIONAL

**INTERNATIONAL  
STMENT GROUP, S. A.**  
Tehran

has been formed to engage in  
national investment banking activities,  
in association with

**BANK OMRAN**  
(its principal shareholder)

and

**ERSTADT & CO., INC.**  
New York

Geneva

*are an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy those securities but appears as a matter of record only.*

**CENTEL**

**\$25,000,000**

**Phone Company of Florida**

**Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds**  
**D, 10¼%, Due October 1, 1999**

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**Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis**  
*Incorporated*

**The First Boston Corporation**

**Goldman, Sachs & Co.**

**Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes**  
*Incorporated*

**Kidder, Peabody & Co.** **Lehman Brothers**  
*Incorporated* *Incorporated*

**Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith**  
*Incorporated*

**Salomon Brothers**

**White, Weld & Co.** **Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.**  
*Incorporated*

**L. F. Rothschild & Co.**

**Fields Model Roland Securities**  
*Incorporated*

**Cucinello Kohlmeier Inc.** **UBS-DB Corporation**



## CROSSWORD

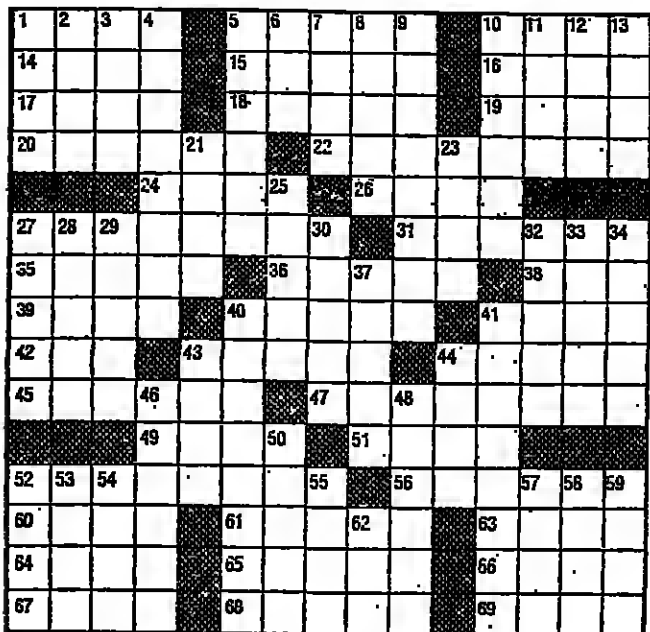
By Will Weng

## ACROSS

- 1 Garbed  
5 Wall St. event  
10 Kismet  
14 Mother  
15 Thing remem-  
bered at San  
Jacinto  
16 80% of devil  
17 Face shape  
18 Antagonist  
19 Apple shooter  
20 Supply's partner  
22 Ones with  
specialized  
esteem  
24 Courts  
26 Time periods  
27 Junction of the  
Seneca and  
Tugalo  
31 Georgia city  
35 Mindful  
36 Clues  
38 Van Winkle  
39 Next step above  
breeze  
40 Dispatch boat  
41 Fireman's  
equipment  
42 Inner Prefix  
43 Handcuffs  
44 Khartoum's land

## DOWN

- 45 Psychiatrist,  
informally  
47 Right of passage  
49 Use a trawl net  
51 Ancient kingdom  
52 River to the  
Missouri  
56 Suggest, as a  
subject  
60 Shake, rattle  
and—  
61 Find the answer  
63 Tempt  
64 Ring stone  
65 Like certain  
waves of grain  
66 Pearson  
67 Stockyard units  
68 Iostals  
69 Marbles  
1 Numskull  
2 Nothing, in  
tennis  
3 Bede  
4 Washington's  
crossing  
5 "—my glove"  
6 Baba  
7 Church part  
8 Icon  
9 Grand Canyon  
divider  
10 Prepossession  
11 Streets, Abbr.  
12 Pinball-machine  
foul  
13 Cloth measures  
14 Zilch  
21 Makes edging  
25 Parlor naval  
game  
27 Wise ones  
28 Barely floating  
and—  
29 Courage  
30 German poet  
32 Wear away  
33 Jewish month  
34 Effete  
37 Indian state  
40 "The—  
Traveller"  
41 Current flowing  
past Peru  
43 Concerning  
44 "—of the  
King"  
48 Brings to reason  
49 Kobold  
50 Harvest  
52 Aspiration  
54 Verve  
55 Napoleon's  
prison  
57 Emanation  
58 Master's hands  
59 Cuts  
62 Old hand



## WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALABAMA	10	01	Fair	MADRID	10	01	Cloudy
ALASKA	24	75	Cloudy	MILAN	20	01	Cloudy
ARIZONA	24	75	Cloudy	MONTREAL	2	26	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	24	75	Cloudy	MOSCOW	5	41	Overcast
CALIFORNIA	12	54	Cloudy	MUNICH	5	41	Showers
CANADA	12	54	unavailable	NEW YORK	18	61	Fair
CONNECTICUT	13	55	Rain	OSLO	11	40	Overcast
COLORADO	8	46	Cloudy	PARIS	9	40	Showers
DELAWARE	8	46	Cloudy	PRAGUE	12	40	Overcast
FLORIDA	20	68	Cloudy	ROME	12	54	Rain
GEORGIA	20	68	Cloudy	SOFTO	14	57	Showers
ILLINOIS	45	Rain		ST. CROIX	23	48	Overcast
INDIANA	10	50	Cloudy	TEHRAN	23	01	Cloudy
IOWA	9	46	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	33	01	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	10	50	Cloudy	VENICE	15	55	Showers
LOUISIANA	12	54	Overcast	VIENNA	11	42	Overcast
MAINE	12	54	Overcast	VIENNA	5	41	Rain
MARYLAND	8	41	Cloudy	WARSAW	9	48	Rain
MASSACHUSETTS	8	46	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	11	42	Overcast
MICHIGAN	23	73	Cloudy	ZURICH	4	41	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	17	62	Cloudy				
MISSISSIPPI	23	73	Cloudy				
MISSOURI	13	64	Cloudy				
NEBRASKA							
NEVADA							
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
NEW JERSEY							
NEW MEXICO							
NEW YORK							
NORTH CAROLINA							
NORTH DAKOTA							
OHIO							
OKLAHOMA							
OREGON							
PENNSYLVANIA							
RHODE ISLAND							
SOUTH CAROLINA							
SOUTH DAKOTA							
TENNESSEE							
TEXAS							
UTAH							
VERMONT							
VIRGINIA							
WASHINGTON							
WEST VIRGINIA							
WISCONSIN							
WYOMING							

Yesterday's readings: O.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

October 21, 1974

The art asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds

Listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for

them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied

for the INT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (a)—annually.

(w) Alexander Fund..... \$3.33

(w) Am. Express Int'l Fd..... \$5.96

AMINOR BANQUE S.A.:

(w) d) Global..... \$4.60

(w) d) Apollo (Temple) Int'l Fd..... \$5.00

(w) d) Apollo Fund S.A. .... \$5.00

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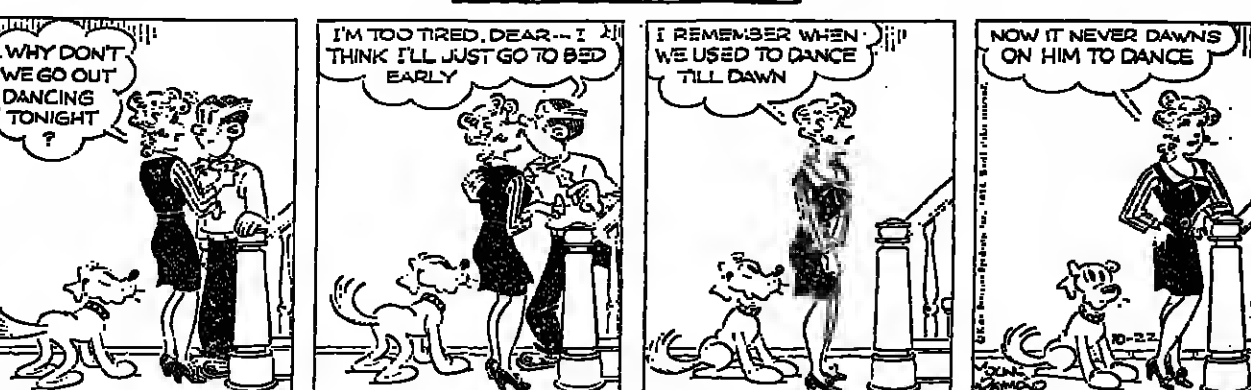
## PEANUTS



## B.C.



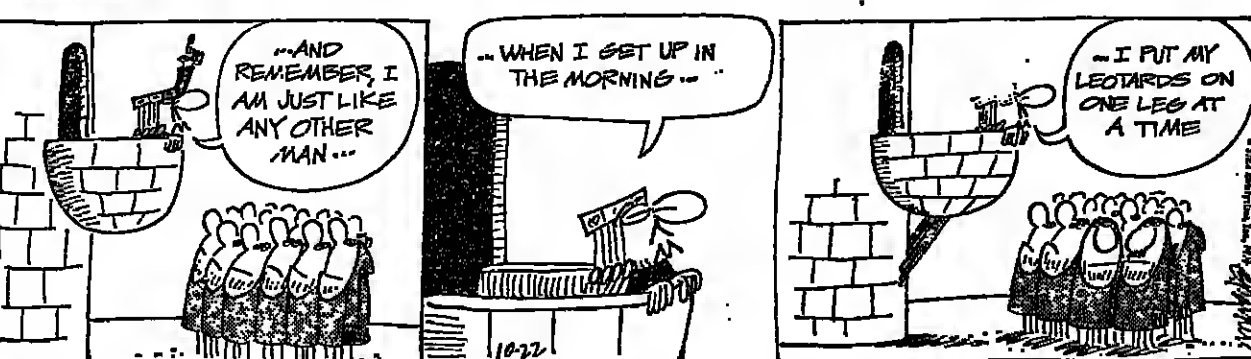
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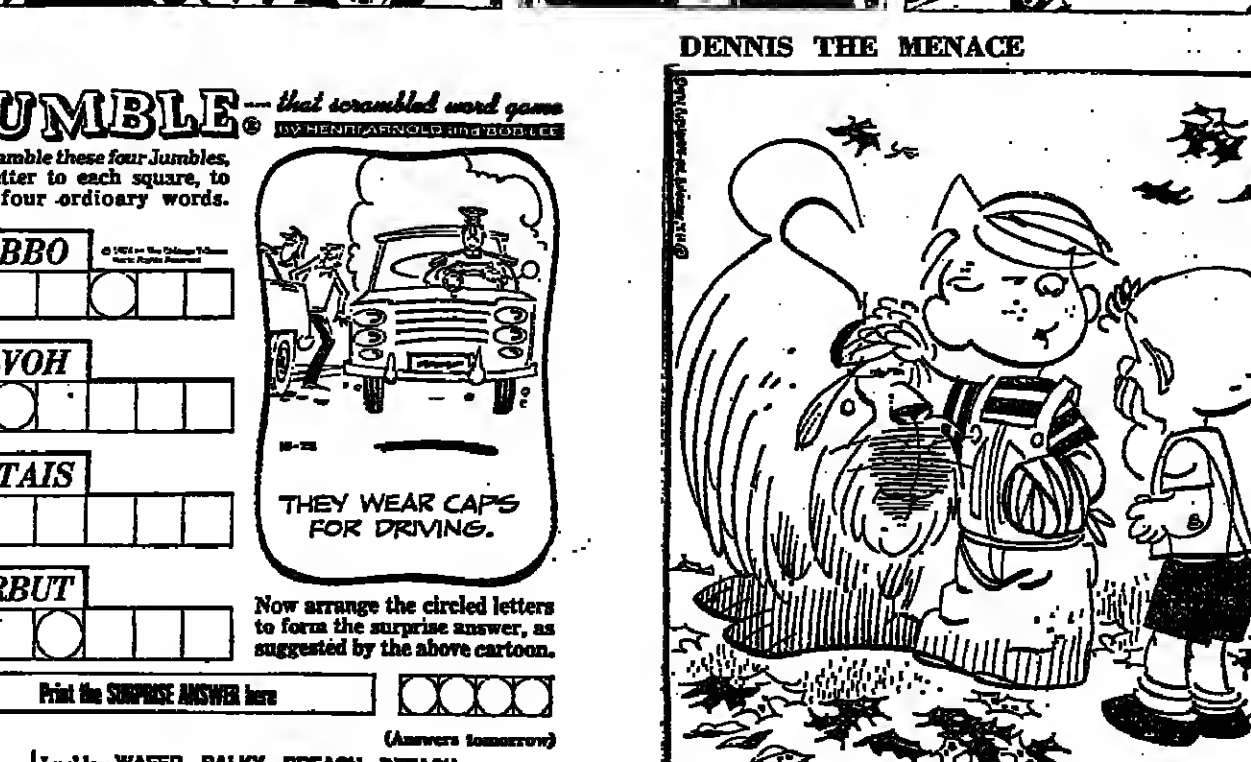
## BUZZ SAWYER



## RIP KIRBY



## JUMBLE



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

## JUMBLE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

## JUMBLE

Yesterday's Jumble: WAFER BALKY BREACH DETACH

## JUMBLE

Answer: Laid down in Washington—THE LAW

## JUMBLE

(Answers tomorrow)

## JUMBLE

DM - Deutsche Mark; E - Escudo; £ - New; \$ - Dollar; N - Not available; SF - Swiss franc; S - Swiss; Y - Yen; Z - Zloty; O - Other; A - asked.

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## BOOKS

## Criminals at Large

By Newgate Callendar

ITS always relaxing to read one of H.R.F. Keating's Inspector Ghote stories, and so it is with "Bats Fly Up for Inspector Ghote" (Doubleday, \$4.95). Ghote, as any reader of mystery fiction knows, is the little, introspective police officer in Bombay who is eternally assailed by self-doubt. As Keating tells his exploits, it is all but a comedy of manners. Indian life in general is introduced; characters are fixed with shrewd touches; little elements of plot that seemingly are unrelated suddenly assume significance.

Keating is not concerned with heroics, and "Bats" follows the pattern. Inspector Ghote is transferred to the Back Money and Allied Transactions Squad, the acronym of which is Bata. It is a frustrating situation for the little inspector. He is sent there as an undercover man to find who is leaking information to criminals, but makes no headway at all. He becomes so discouraged that he decides to resign from the force. Fortunately for him and the reader, things happen to make him change his mind.

The ending is a bit thin but, somehow, one is not bothered. "Bats" with its quiet humor and its insights into Indian life, is very pleasant reading. And one of the nice things about it is the attention paid to Inspector Ghote's family. His wife is an enchanting woman.

And so to the world of violence inhabited by the American private eye, as in "If I Knew What I Was Doing" by Albert Ross (Random House, \$5.95) and "Rush Money" by Peter Israel (Crowell, \$5.95). Both books adhere very much to the norm, though expertly written. The Israel book contains virtually every convention of the California private eye. The hero is tough, cynical, defensive, smart-alecky. Hired to investigate the death of an heiress, he falls in with a police officer, a fake religious sect, drugs, of course, and other aspects of California flora and fauna. Israel writes in a breezy style, and nobody will be bored.

The Ross book introduces an ex-New York cop who has had to retire after being crippled by a gunshot wound. He sets up as a private investigator, with a public secretary, No Delta Street. After this girl is mangled in art history, and her knowledge is useful in this case about stolen art objects, Ross has written a standard story, complete with a down-to-the-wire capture and escape. Originally, no. But, as in the Israel book, enough action and coherency to make it palatable.

About a year ago the British writer Tim Hird came out with a book about a rather blundering detective named Simon Bog-

ner. Now he is back in "A Blood Will Out" (Stein and I \$5.95), and the results are more attractive. There is a lot of absurdity in the way Hird sees the world, and he has wonderful time satirizing the per classes. "Blue Blood Out," which has to do with group of peers who charge mitance to their castles (the murder of one of them) is just this side of farce.

Hird has a delicate touch, a good measure of wit. How one resist a writer who has of his characters, a peer of very old family, call the cur: Queen of England, a "mou" richte foreigner. God bless it. Another import from Hird is "The Colour of Violence" by Jeffrey Ashford (Walker, \$5.95). This is much more conventional than the Hird book. A woman with a nagging wife gets in up in a bank robbery, and a days of horror ensue. The work, however, is suave. Ash works in the novelistic tradition, interested in character, neatly dovetails the element his story.

Close to ladyprose is "Di Anybody Know My Wife?" by David Roberts (Putnam \$5.95). Doctor, framed for a der of his wife, is arrested, capes, has to act as his own tective aided by his all-around standing nurse. Romance, course. Not very interesting.

"The Power Killers" by Joe Phillips (Dodd, Mead, \$5.95). Peter Styles, a reporter, is drawn into a story that has to do with international assassins hired the super rich to do their work. His own wife gets kid ped, there is a venomous p eratic family and a lot of h movement.

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## Best Seller

This list is based on reports more than 200 bookstores in 110 minutes throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.

The New York Times

This week

Last week

FICTION

1 Centennial, by James Michener

2 The House of a Thousand Doors, by Victoria Holt

3 The House of a Thousand Doors, by Victoria Holt

4 The House of a Thousand Doors, by Victoria Holt

5 The House of a Thousand Doors, by Victoria Holt

6 The House of a Thousand Doors, by Victoria Holt

7 The House of a Thousand Doors, by Victoria Holt

8 The House of a Thousand Doors, by Victoria Holt

9 The House of a Thousand Doors, by Victoria Holt

10 The House of a Thousand Doors, by Victoria Holt

GENERAL

1 All the President's Men, by

2 The Memory Book, by Harry

3 The Memory Book, by Harry

4 The Memory Book, by Harry

5 The Memory Book, by Harry

6 The Memory Book, by Harry

7 The Memory Book, by Harry

8 The Memory Book, by Harry

9 The Memory Book, by Harry

10 The Memory Book, by Harry

## BRIDGE

By Alan Trues

Most bridge columnists succumb, sooner or later, to the temptation to publish a book of columns.

A worthy newcomer in this genre is "Bridge Brilliances and Blunders" by Richard Miller, the bridge editor of the National Observer. The selection of 100 deals is published by Dow Jones and sensibly priced at \$2.95.

Brilliances make better reading than blunders, so it is fortunate that Miller includes far more of the former than







